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Iran Signs \$5-Billion Trade Deal With Paris

PARIS, June 27 (UPI).—France and Iran today announced agreement on a broad range of industrial projects worth about \$5 billion.

In an unprecedented gesture, Iran agreed to pay \$1 billion to the Bank of France, in installments, as advance payment for industrial goods to come.

Announcement of the accords caused the franc to surge upward in late trading among banks. After closing at 4.8350-4.8350 to the dollar on the official foreign exchange market, the franc was later quoted at 4.8350-4.8350.

French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, who signed the financial protocol with his Iranian counterpart, Hushang Ansari, said the cooperative agreement "represents fabulous sums of money for our industry."

The contracts followed three days of talks between the shah of Iran and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The Iranian ruler and his wife went to southern France for a two-day private tour.

An Elysée Palace spokesman said the accords included increased oil deliveries by Iran. The amount of the increase was not specified.

The advance payment for French goods is expected to ease pressure on the French balance of trade, which was \$1.8 billion in deficit in the first five months of the year.

The spokesman said French firms have received or will be awarded the following contracts:

- Construction of five atomic power plants of 1,000 megawatts each for an overall cost of \$1.5 billion.
- Creusot-Loire, SA, will build a steel plant.
- The shah has ordered an unspecified amount of military equipment, including high-speed patrol boats.
- Construction of a Tehran subway system costing between \$600 million and \$1 billion.
- Construction of a large-caliber natural-gas pipeline and 12 large tankers.

France also has been asked to participate in electrification of the Iranian railroad system.

Gas Strike Off Iran

TOKYO, June 27 (Reuters).—An undersea natural-gas field, being developed off Iran by Nissho-Iwai Co. of Japan with three Western companies, has been confirmed as one of the world's largest, the news agency Kyodo said.

Kyodo quoted Nissho-Iwai as saying the gas field lies off the Kangan district of western Iran.

By mid-July Nissho-Iwai plans, together with the Western firms, to set up a joint liquefied natural-gas production enterprise in Iran with the National Iranian Gas Co. to develop the discovery commercially.

The three Western firms are International Systems and Control Corp.; Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.; and Sonobren and Astrup, a Norwegian shipowner, Kyodo said.

Labor Loses Another Vote In Parliament

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—The Labor government was defeated on a vote in the House of Commons tonight. It was the fourth such defeat in two weeks for the minority government, and observers said the losses were making an autumn general election a virtual certainty.

This time the issue was the government's policy on rates, the local taxes imposed on home owners and tenants, which were recently increased by up to 30 percent.

There were loud cheers from the opposition Conservative and Liberal members of Parliament when the result of the vote—18 to 28—was announced.

Speculation that there would be an early general election was heightened when Environment Minister Anthony Crosland told the House: "The final verdict on this will be decided by the electorate."

The 14 Liberal MPs voted with the Conservatives to defeat the bill.

There actually were two votes separate motions. One urged review of local government and the other proposed a relief for the persons most hit by the rate increases.

A government was defeated by a narrow margin on both votes. Officially, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is still not required to sign and call an election.



French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade (right) and his Iranian counterpart, Hushang Ansari, signing the Franco-Iranian accord at French Finance Ministry yesterday.

Calls for 'Grave Sacrifices'

Rumor Outlines Italy Austerity Plan

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, June 27 (NYT).—Premier Mariano Rumor told parliament today that "grave sacrifices" were required to rescue Italy from financial disaster.

Speaking at the Chamber of Deputies, the government chief outlined an austerity program to raise 3.35 trillion lire (\$6 billion) annually in new revenue—nearly \$100 for every Italian.

The premier announced the adoption of a new system of random audits to catch tax dodgers.

As the chamber opened a debate on the proposed new taxes and other unpopular measures to slash off the threat of national insolvency, millions of Italians were on strike today.

The nation's 1.7 million farm workers were under union orders to hold a 24-hour work stoppage to press for a countrywide contract.

Several million men in the metalworking industry, in the building trades and in other sectors walked out for half a day to support the agricultural workers and to protest the government's economic and social policies.

Newspaper Strike

Rome and the rest of central Italy were without newspapers because typographers and news staffs started a two-day strike over a variety of grievances, including alleged maneuvers by big business groups to tighten their control of the press.

The state radio and television monopoly broadcast only news summaries because most of its reporters had walked out in sympathy with their newspaper colleagues.

The national airline, Alitalia, announced that it would have to cancel most of its scheduled flights tomorrow because of a strike by cabin attendants.

Apart from specific complaints that vary from union to union, Italy's powerful labor front is harshly critical of the fiscal strategy that the government proposes to adopt.

At strike rallies today, labor leaders said that the unions and the workers were prepared to make sacrifices but would not tolerate privileged treatment for the upper classes.

In his speech to the chamber, Mr. Rumor promised that the government would seek a "socially acceptable" spread of the necessary new fiscal burdens.

He did not supply any details. He explained that the government was withholding information on the austerity measures to foil "countermoves" by speculators.

Mr. Nixon, who followed with a toast to his Soviet guest, sought to put the negotiations for détente on a personal basis.

Agreements already made, he said, "were possible because of a personal relationship that was established between the General Secretary [Mr. Brezhnev] and the President of the United States."

Mr. Nixon said that personal relationship extends to the top officials in both of our governments.

Yet when the President and his party arrived here early in the afternoon, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had, in a series of news conferences and statements, expressed pessimism about the prospects of obtaining any important new breakthrough in the control of nuclear weapons.

In a press conference last night in Brussels, where Mr. Nixon conferred with European leaders, Mr. Kissinger said several minor agreements toward disarmament had been worked out and would be signed during the sessions here. But he said no permanent agreement on control of nuclear missiles would be reached, as had been hoped last spring, and some basic questions of approach had to be explored by the two leaders.

Some observers said Mr. Kissinger's remarks might have been unduly pessimistic—that some important agreements might be reached.

At the end of May, the Greek armed forces were reportedly put on alert when a Turkish oceanographic ship, accompanied by a flotilla of Turkish submarines and minesweepers, carried out such a testing mission.

Asked today about the danger of a new military confrontation, Mr. Ecevit said he did not want to make any interpretations which would aggravate the situation.

During the tense period in late May, U.S. diplomats in the region urged restraint and the use of negotiation on both sides.

Mr. Ecevit said today that he was distressed that the two allies and neighboring countries could not even establish a dialogue on the issue. He stressed that the Turkish proposals were still on the table if Greece decided to take them up later.

Nixon, Brezhnev Begin Talks, Vow to Seek Pact on A-Arms

Soviet Chief Comments on Critics in U.S.

By John Herbers

MOSCOW, June 27 (NYT).—President Nixon, arriving here today to a warm official welcome, joined Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev for a third summit meeting, with both leaders stressing the need to reach a new accord on the control of nuclear weapons.

The two leaders pledged, in a brief statement issued after an initial session in the Kremlin, to make their negotiations over the next five days serve the "strengthening of universal peace." And in an exchange of toasts tonight, both expressed hope that despite great difficulties the meetings would be fruitful in the area of arms control.

Mr. Brezhnev, who was much more pointed in his remarks than his American visitor, bluntly charged that the obstacles to arms control rest largely in the United States.

Our American guests know better and in more detail than we about those who oppose international détente, who favor whipping up the arms race and mores of the cold war," he said in a speech following a state dinner in the Grand Hall of the Kremlin.

This was an obvious reference to a debate in the United States in which some members of Congress and officials in the government have expressed fears that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations may give the Russians a military advantage.

Mr. Brezhnev also made it clear that he would like Congress to enact Mr. Nixon's trade legislation "today." "The Soviet Union most-favored-nation status, it has been blocked partly because of amendments that would require the Soviet Union to adopt more liberal standards toward the emigration of Jews."

"Principles of Equality"

"The volume of trade between the two countries has increased several times over during the last two years," Mr. Brezhnev said. "And several long-term contracts have been signed. At the same time, we all know that much remains to be done here—both in the sense of making economic ties more balanced and stable, and in the sense of clearly establishing the principles of equality and respect for each other's interests in this area of relations."

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Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev greeting President Nixon at Moscow Airport yesterday.

Seeking to Press Brezhnev Parley

Sadat Begins Bucharest, Sofia Trip

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 27 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat left for Bucharest today for a two-day trip to visit the Soviet Union.

The purpose of the journey, according to informed sources, is to restore the balance of Egyptian foreign policy after President Nixon's recent visit and to use the two Eastern European capitals as channels to press Mr. Sadat's invitation to Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to visit Cairo in the fall.

Ismael Fahmy, the Egyptian foreign minister, is accompanying Mr. Sadat and will go to Moscow in mid-July to prepare a report for Egyptian President Sadat.

Mr. Sadat has said several times that it is Mr. Brezhnev's turn to visit Egypt. Mr. Sadat has been to Moscow four times since becoming President 3 1/2 years ago.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Brezhnev have exchanged messages, three times in the last two months, and the exchanges have been described by the Egyptians as warm and friendly. An Egyptian press campaign against the Soviet

Union, which coincided with Mr. Sadat's bitter public criticism of Soviet policies in March and April, stopped in early May.

The President's trip to Bucharest coincides with a changing focus in the Arab-Israeli conflict. For the last eight months, it was Egypt and Syria which held leading roles on the Arab side, first by fighting the October war and then by negotiating troop-disengagement agreements with Israel through U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

All Arab observers here agree now that it is the Palestinians who have moved to the center of the stage.

Mr. Sadat will press the case of the Palestinians in Bucharest and Sofia, according to the Egyptian press.

Last year when Mr. Nixon visited Moscow, the Arab governments were disappointed over the fact that the Soviet-American communiqué barely mentioned the Middle East. They drew the conclusion that the superpowers were quite happy to let the status quo in the Middle East continue indefinitely, including Israeli occupation of Arab territories conquered in 1967. That conviction was one of the main reasons that Egypt and Syria launched the October war.

"National Rights"

"This time, the Arabs expect the Middle East to occupy a bigger place in the Nixon-Brezhnev talks. They hope that the Soviet-American communiqué will make a reference to the 'national rights' of the Palestinian people. Last year's communiqué spoke of the 'interests' of the Palestinians, a much weaker term."

The Arabs also hope that Mr. Brezhnev will impress on Mr. Nixon the urgent need for a Palestinian delegation to be invited to the Geneva peace talks, a step that is being fought by Israel.

Mr. Sadat's discussions in Bucharest and Sofia—coinciding with Mr. Nixon's talks in Moscow—are seen by officials here as a way to keep up the pressure.

If It Gets Arab Planes, SAMs

Gur Says Lebanon Runs Risk Of Becoming a 'Battlefield'

TEL AVIV, June 27 (AP).—Lebanon could become a "battlefield" if the Egyptians were to bring planes and anti-aircraft missiles into the country, the Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, warned today.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was quoted in a Lebanese magazine yesterday as saying that Egypt was prepared to send its air force to defend Lebanon against Israeli air raids.

In answer to a question about this at a news conference, Gen. Gur replied: "Lebanon is not a battlefield, but if they bring airplanes into Lebanon, if they bring anti-aircraft missiles into Lebanon, it might change Lebanon into a battlefield."

He said, "I am quite sure Lebanon has to think quite hard before bringing a foreign force into the country."

Planes No Problem

Gen. Gur said he did not think a squadron of planes would cause Israel much trouble, because "we could squash" it easily. However, if Lebanon brought in SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles, it would need "a sizable foreign force" to operate the weapons.

He said Israeli air strikes against Lebanon had been successful, but it was difficult to stop Arab guerrilla infiltration completely.

Gen. Gur said the Arab guerrillas have never "been so free in choosing" their targets and their recent strikes against Israeli civilian targets have forced Israel to try to seal the northern border with Lebanon.

Israel is building a fence along the frontier, among other precautions.

Gen. Gur said Israeli military action had pushed the Palestinian guerrillas back into the big cities and camps in Lebanon. He estimated there were now less than 5,000 guerrillas in units operating outside the refugee camps.

He said the small groups of terrorists who have been attacking Israeli settlements were "not serious" squads, but he added, "We must take into consideration that they were prepared to be killed in battle."

Israel's top soldier repeated earlier claims that Lebanon can prevent guerrilla incursions into Israel by policing the border and the guerrilla headquarters with troops.

He warned that Israel was prepared to use other means besides air strikes to stop the guerrillas. Asked if Israel would take U.S. reaction into account before making any major move against the Arabs, the chief of staff said American opinion "was a very important element" but that Israel was not "dependent" on Washington's attitude in planning any military action.

Israel Shells Near Villages

BEIRUT, June 27 (UPI).—Israeli artillery shelled the outskirts of several villages in south-east Lebanon intermittently today, witnesses reported.

The shelling erupted briefly at 8:15 a.m. and then resumed at 1 p.m. for 65 minutes, witnesses in the region said. There were no reports of casualties.

The area hit was rugged farmland in the Mount Hermon foothills where the Israelis say Fatah guerrilla units are located. The region has been a frequent Israeli target in recent weeks.

Beirut Confirms Arms Aid Talks

Arms Aid Talks

BEIRUT, June 27 (AP).—Lebanon has discussed with Arab and other "friendly" countries the possibility of their providing Lebanon with sophisticated military weapons, Premier Takkeddin Solh said tonight.

Mr. Solh made the statement following a joint meeting of the parliamentary Foreign and Defense Committees to discuss the situation that has arisen because of Israeli air and artillery attacks on southern Lebanon.

Egypt, Syria and Kuwait have already offered arms to bolster Lebanon's defense capabilities. Mr. Solh said without giving any details. He said the matter is now "in the hands of technicians."

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Bolama, Portuguese Guinea. Almost Deserted

Ex-Capital of Colony Is Study in Incongruity

By Henry Kamm

BOLAMA, Portuguese Guinea (NTT)—A statue of President Ulysses S. Grant looks over the large, tree-studded central square of Bolama and over the goat and the smiling boy who are the only living creatures in sight.

The inscription thanks "Ulysses Grant, President of the United States of North America," for having delisted the just cause of Bolama. In 1870, Grant, called on to arbitrate between Portugal and Britain, awarded Bolama to Portugal, which made this island settlement the capital of Portuguese Guinea.

On the waterfront in front of what used to be the governor's palace, a huge Fascist abstrac-

tion in stone on the theme of the symbol of Mussolini's Italy and a broken airplane wing commemorates an Italian plane that crashed here in 1932. "From Mussolini to the Fallen of Bolama," it says in large letters, and the date is given as "Year IX of the Fascist era."

The statues are no more incongruous than the rest of Bolama, which ceased to be the capital in 1948. Today, when the Portuguese in Guinea have openly abandoned hope of staying on for much longer, the former capital seems to them more symbolic than it ever was as the seat of colonial government.

When the administration deserted this island, three hours' boat ride or 15 minutes' flight

across the estuary of the Geba River from the present capital, Bissau, Bolama lost its reason for being. The broad main avenue from the Grant statue to the Mussolini monument is as empty of people as it is unpaved.

A few hundred persons live in town, mainly because an army training camp for black recruits provides some employment. What do they do, the young Portuguese priest was asked.

"They do nothing," he replied unhappily, indicating that in the seven years since the Franciscan order sent him here he had not found much to do himself. Rubbing injuries he received when he fell off his motorcycle, he said that he would leave with the Portuguese to study sociology in Belgium. His church, painted bright blue, was deserted. There was a shiny set of jazz drums next to the altar.

"Guinea is surrealistic and answers to its own laws that do not apply elsewhere," a Portuguese lieutenant remarked.

Out of Phase

Just about everything in Bolama seems out of phase and paradoxical. Why does a land that grew enough rice to export have to buy it from abroad now? Why do sacks of rice lie in tall stacks unattended on the dock, and how did the rice from Pyongyang, North Korea, get here in the first place, despite that Communist country's professed hatred of colonialism and the former Portuguese government's equally strong fear of Communist contamination?

Above all, Bolama induces torpor and sleep. The people to be seen about, Africans and Portuguese soldiers, lie, lean or sit, waiting for time to pass. Yawning appears the most strenuous gesture, affecting the men, women, children, dogs and goats. Only pigs, flies and mosquitoes seem unbothered by the oppressive heat.

A major with a riding crop and many bandages from a motorcycle accident said that there had not been much to do since the last group of black recruits finished training a few weeks ago. He does not think there will be other recruits for Portugal to train here. He said it without regret, noting that this was his fourth year in Guinea. Enthusiasm for the assignment does not run high among Portuguese soldiers.

Railroad Bombed

BEIRA, Mozambique, June 27 (UPI)—Guerrillas blew up the railroad linking this port with the uncompleted Cahora Bassa dam project, halting all supplies to the interior, the army command said yesterday.

Prelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) guerrillas struck at 23 different points on the Tete-Beira rail link, their heaviest offensive yet on the railroad, the command said.

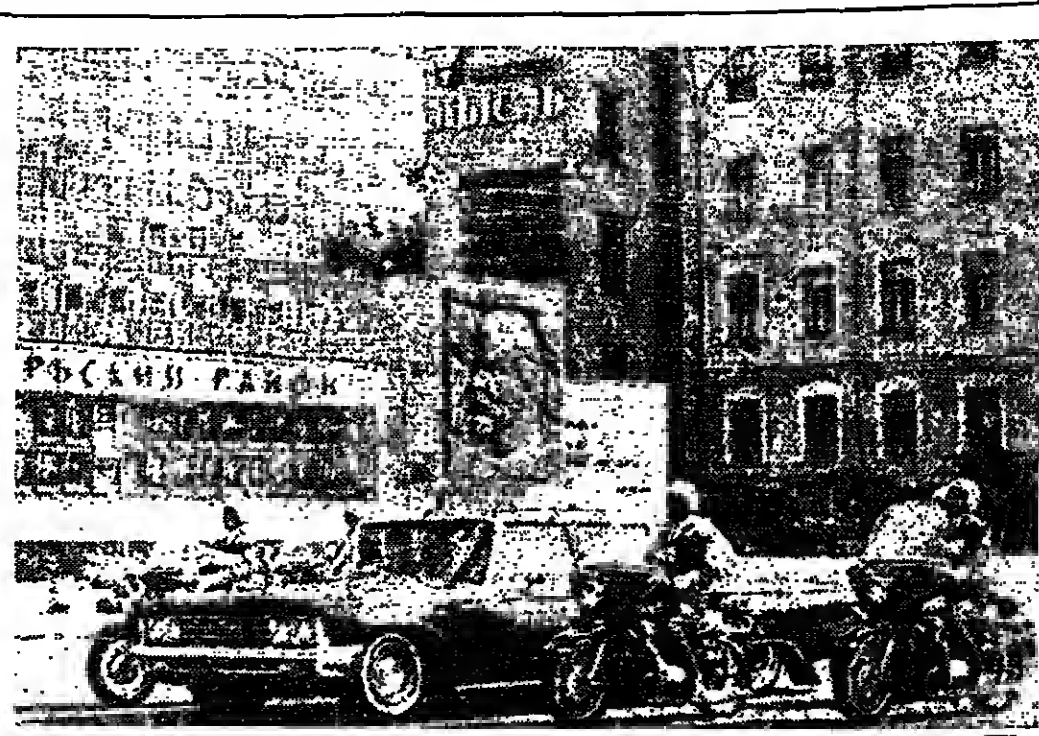
The attack coincided with the announcement that President Antonio de Spínola will visit Portugal's African territories next week.

Prelimo leaders are due to resume cease-fire negotiations with Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares in Lusaka, Zambia, on July 15.

General Motors Held At Fault in Accident

AUSTIN, Texas, June 27 (AP)—A woman who lost the use of her arms and legs in a 1968 automobile accident won a \$1-million lawsuit against General Motors Corp. when the State Supreme Court yesterday upheld previous rulings in the suit.

Elmira Spriggs Williams, of Houston, claimed that the steering coupling on her 1963 Chevrolet was not designed properly, resulting in her losing control of her car and crashing into a guard rail.



The Zil limousine carrying President Nixon and his host Leonid Brezhnev, moving along a practically deserted Lenin Prospect near the Kremlin yesterday. Observers noted few spectators along the motorcade route. In contrast to the throngs that greeted the President recently in Cairo.



At right, President Nixon introducing Leonid Brezhnev to members of the President's entourage at a Kremlin reception yesterday.

Nixon, Brezhnev Begin Talks, Panel Hears Vow to Seek Pact on A-Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

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Mr. Nixon then changed his approach, saying of Mr. Kissinger, "He's very tough."

Mr. Brezhnev then stepped a few paces to the side, gave Mr. Kissinger a studied, theatrical glance and said slowly, "Yes, yes."

In the exchange of remarks following the dinner, both leaders stressed that much progress had been made toward détente since the first agreements were signed two years ago—in arms control, trade, agriculture, science and cultural exchanges.

Both agreed, however, that unless new, significant steps are made to slow the arms race, progress in other areas will not amount to much.

"If we fail to solve this task, however, all other achievements in the development of mutual relations may lose their significance," Mr. Brezhnev said.

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2 Early Watergate Probers Admit to Making Mistakes

By Stephen Green

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI)—Two members of the original Watergate prosecution team conceded yesterday before the Senate Judiciary Committee that they made at least two mistakes in the handling of the investigation.

Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen at first denied—but then agreed—that he should have pursued the meaning of photographs supplied by the CIA that later turned out to connect the original Watergate defendants with the September 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding.

And in a second concession, Harold Titus, former U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, initially told the committee that he made no decisions in the Watergate investigations. He then changed his testimony and stated that he wrongly permitted lawyers for President Nixon's re-election campaign committee to be present when FBI agents interviewed committee employees.

Appointment of Silbert The Judiciary Committee is considering whether to confirm Mr. Nixon's appointment of Earl Silbert as U.S. attorney to succeed Mr. Titus. Mr. Silbert, now acting U.S. attorney, was Mr. Titus's top assistant and worked under Mr. Petersen and Mr. Titus in the Watergate investigation.

Mr. Petersen said that in December, 1972, or early January, 1973, he had obtained from the CIA a series of photographs that they had developed at the request of Gordon Liddy, then a Watergate defendant and now a convicted Watergate conspirator.

One of the photos shows a parking space reserved for Dr. Fielding and another shows Liddy standing near Dr. Fielding's office building. Another photo from the same roll of film shows the phony identification cards used by the Watergate burglars.

Under questioning Monday by Sen. D.W.C. Mr. Petersen repeatedly testified that there was no reason for prosecutors to pursue the meaning of the photographs.

"It Was a Faux Pas" Yesterday, under persistent questioning by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., Mr. Petersen said, "It was a faux pas. I should have done it even though it might have turned out negative."

It wasn't until April, 1973, that former presidential counsel John Dean told the prosecutors of White House involvement in the Federal burglary. On April 27, Federal Judge Matt Byrne, presiding at the Ellsberg trial in Los Angeles, handed public a memo to him from Mr. Silbert disclosing details of the burglary.

Mr. Petersen told the committee that he gave the CIA documents to Mr. Silbert who was in charge of the day-to-day details of the Watergate investigation.

He said that Mr. Silbert did not pursue the photos either but, he added, "I'm not prepared to criticize Mr. Silbert for what I didn't have enough sense to tell him to do."

Mr. Titus appeared before the committee after Mr. Petersen completed his fourth day of testimony.

Mr. Rebozo has said the \$100,000 was intended as a campaign contribution but was returned after three years.

The committee was told the "donation" resulted from a decision by Mr. Mitchell, following the secret of the White House and anti-trust lawyers were excluded to approve the Dunes purchase.

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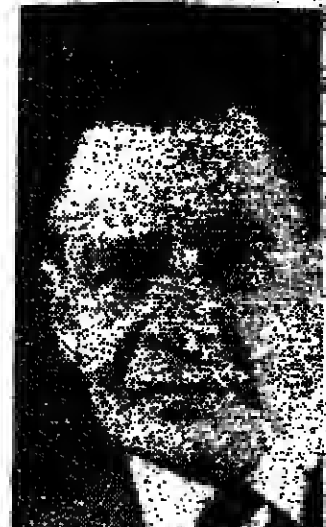
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Henry Petersen

testimony. Mr. Titus began testimony by telling Sen. Tunney that he assigned Mr. Silbert to the Watergate case because Mr. Titus couldn't take it away from his other duties. He said the decision was made by Mr. Silbert.

Then Sen. Tunney asked lawyers from the re-election committee were permitted to attend the interrogation of campaign committee employees by FBI agents.

"It was a judgment call," a Mr. Titus who added that "I wanted" to protect the rights of employees who were questioned. "My recollection was that I Silbert did not approve of it, made the decision to have done. In retrospect I would do it again. It was not a good decision. I'm not proud of it," Mr. Titus said.

Mitchell Ruling On Hotel Linked To Hughes Gift

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The U.S. attorney general's secret approval in 1970 of an extension of a \$100,000 payment by Mr. Hughes to President Nixon's closest friend, the state of the Senate Watergate committee reports.

The report to senators said it appeared decision by then Attorney General John Mitchell to approve Mr. Hughes's purchase of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas violated the department's own anti-trust regulations and "clothed with the appearance of impropriety."

The staff report, not yet approved by the full committee, was prepared after nearly a year of investigation into the payment made in 1970 to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, a Florida banker and long-time friend of President Nixon.

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Tito, Schmidt Vow to Work For Security Parley Accord

BONN, June 27 (UPI)—President Tito of Yugoslavia today ended his first official trip to West Germany. During his four-day stay, the government had instituted the tightest security measures ever mounted for a foreign leader's state visit.

Hundreds of policemen, stationed almost shoulder-to-shoulder, lined the route as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt accompanied the 82-year-old Communist leader to Bonn's airport.

Before leaving, the former anti-Nazi guerrilla leader said that he was satisfied with the results of his talks with Mr. Schmidt and other West German leaders.

"I return to Yugoslavia satisfied with everything except the soccer results," President Tito, smiling, told newsmen. The Yugoslav national team lost by a 2-0 score to West Germany yesterday in the second round of World Cup play.

In a joint communiqué, issued simultaneously in Bonn and Belgrade after the marshal's departure, the two leaders agreed that they would cooperate constructively and actively in the work of the European security conference, now taking place in Geneva.

The communiqué said both countries hoped that the conference would produce agreement as soon as possible on the basic questions on the agenda, without limiting the field of questions discussed.

Diplomatic observers here saw this as an expression of support by President Tito for the demands of West Germany and other Western countries that the conference agree on the need to reduce restrictions on the exchange of people and ideas, as well as on the need for advance notification of troop movements by both Communist and Western countries.

Aid for Egypt Temples

PARIS, June 27 (NTT)—The Soviet Union has officially donated 500,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$500,000) to Egypt for the preservation of the Temples of Philae, which are located above Aswan. The announcement was made today by Prof. Sergei Tikhvinsky, Soviet member of the UNESCO Executive Board, at a meeting in Varna, Bulgaria.

Mail Is Found In Paper Mill In North Italy

BERGAMO, Italy, June 27 (Reuters)—Italian magistrates ordered an inquiry today into how some public mails became paper pulp.

Police have sifted through one ton of recycled paper at a Bergamo paper mill to discover the remains of registered letters, pension books and valuables entrusted to the Italian Post Office.

Police sources said it was almost certain that whole sacks of correspondence in transit through Milan railroad station ended up as waste paper.

There has been chaos in the Italian postal system for more than a year as an underground staff struggles to clear a vast backlog. Letters have taken up to two months to be delivered and some never make their destination.

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Budget Chief Opposes Cuts in Nixon Staff

House Bill Criticized as 'Far Too Rigid'

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The White House to cut its top-level staff would pose a dilemma for President Nixon and his successors, the director of the Office of Management and Budget said yesterday.

The director, Roy Ash, told a Senate committee that such functions as those voted by the House on Tuesday would make it almost impossible for a President to compete with private industry for a competent staff.

The House voted to reduce from 5 the number of White House aides, who could be paid \$500 a year.

Such a cutback imposes "far too rigid a structure" on a President, Mr. Ash told the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Administration. "The White House has flexibility because of problems and ways of dealing with change constantly."

Another Bill Studied

The Senate panel is considering all, sponsored by Sen. Hiram Fong, R-Hawaii, that would raise the number of highest-level White House aides to 15, and the number of persons at \$40,000 from 25.

The bill also would allow a President to hire an unlimited number of aides for up to \$38,000 a year.

Testifying before the committee, Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., said giving a President an open-ended authority would represent a major abdication of congressional responsibility.

Sen. Mondale said he fears a move because of the trend for President Nixon of delegating authority to White House aides who are not subject to congressional oversight.

All too often, Sen. Mondale said, Congressmen reach agreements with cabinet members to be told at the last minute "that the cabinet officer whom we were dealing with is only a front man, a public relations official sent out by the White House to fend off legislative congressmen."

Unless Congress cuts back on the House power, "we may not reclaim a government that respects a balance of power about which our democracy cannot survive and prosper," Sen. Mondale said.

U.S. Survey Finds Disaffection With America at Peak

NEW YORK, June 27 (UPI).—More Americans are disenchanted with their country now than at any time since the Harris survey first asked people about their feelings in 1966, the polling organization reported today.

Fifty-nine percent of the persons surveyed were disaffected, said Harris, up from 55 percent in 1973 and more than double the 29 percent who felt at ease in 1966 when the organization first conducted such surveys.

Mr. Harris said that in its poll of 1,413 households across the U.S., conducted in early June, a majority of every segment of the population is disillusioned by the economic system and the role of the individual in society. The biggest increases in disaffection were found in negative outlook among suburban residents, where disaffection was felt by 66 percent as against 39 percent in 1966 and among those under 30, where it was up to 62 percent from 24 percent.

S. Drops Case Against Bremer

BALTIMORE, June 27 (AP).—Federal charges against Arthur Bremer, convicted in the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, have been dropped. Bremer is serving a 99-year sentence in the state prison. Chief U.S. District Court Judge Ward Northrop dismissed the federal charges against Bremer today at the Justice Department's request. U.S. Attorney George Beall said the move followed a standing policy not to prosecute a person at the federal level when he has already been prosecuted at the state level substantially for the same crime. Bremer, 33, was convicted in 1972 of shooting Gov. Wallace and three other persons. Wallace campaign appeared at Laurel, Md., shopping on May 15, 1972. Gov. Wallace has been crippled since the attack.

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ALERT CONTINUES AT HEATHROW—Armed troops patrolling yesterday at London airport on the second day of an anti-terrorist alert-exercise to boost security for the weekend when notables will be arriving for Socialist International meeting.

As Senate Votes to Raise Debt Ceiling

Kennedy-Humphrey Tax Reforms Rejected

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—In a victory for President Nixon, the Senate yesterday brushed aside the tax-reform proposals of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and passed a \$485-billion debt-ceiling bill without amendments or riders.

The final vote of 58 to 37 cleared the measure for the President's signature and paved the way for a 10-day recess starting tomorrow. Without passage of the bill, the present \$475.7-billion debt ceiling would have expired on June 30, leaving the government above the legal limit and barring it from meeting payrolls or borrowing any new money. The new \$485-billion ceiling will be in effect until March 31.

Visitors in the Senate galleries laughed and applauded as Kennedy ally Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., blasted the oil companies as profiteers and pleaded with the Senate to allow a vote on a Kennedy-Humphrey plan killing the 22 percent oil depletion allowance and slashing personal income taxes.

But Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., and the White House had the edge in the voting. The Senate refused, 50 to 44, to cut off a filibuster against the Humphrey-Kennedy plan. A two-thirds majority is required for cloture.

Will Try Again

"We've run out of string, the voters are not there," Sen. Humphrey said, then he, Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., and other tax-amendment sponsors conferred briefly and agreed to abandon their 10-day fight to add a tax-cut and tax-reform rider to the debt-ceiling measure. But they said they will try again later this year.

Congress Papers Over Paper Crisis

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—It had to happen sometime in the paper jungle in which Congress operates. Someone in the Senate lost the papers needed to pass a bill, and in true bureaucratic fashion a separate bill was passed authorizing new papers. "Did this have anything to do with Watergate?" asked Rep. H.R. Gross, R-Iowa, when the incident was revealed on the House floor yesterday.

Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W.Va., chairman of the House Commerce Committee, asked and won passage of a resolution authorizing the chief clerk of his committee and the staff director of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to draw up new official papers.

The stack of blue papers was to accompany a conference report authorizing bio-medical research programs, which the Senate had expected to act on this week.

U.K. Protests Soviet Spying On Oil Rigs in the North Sea

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—Britain called on the Soviet Union today to stop sending ships to spy on North Sea oil rigs. They imperil drilling operations, it complained.

The complaint was the second lodged over the shadowy activities of Soviet intelligence vessels in and around British waters in the last two weeks.

In the latest incident, a Soviet trawler equipped with highly sophisticated electronic and photographic equipment sailed within yards of several rigs in the North Sea. The crew was seen taking photographs and measurements of the rigs.

A Royal Naval missile destroyer was sent to trail the Soviet vessel, but it had vanished by the time the warship arrived.

Two weeks ago, another Soviet intelligence ship, named Iceberg, was spotted near the U.S. Polaris submarine base at Holy Loch, in Scotland. The Soviet vessel then radioed for permission to call at Glasgow. The skipper was advised it would be "administratively inconvenient," but the Iceberg went in anyway.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan authorized his officials on each occasion to express Britain's concern to the Soviet authorities. At the same time, a Foreign Office spokesman said, the British called for Soviet assurances that the incidents would stop forthwith.

The British complaints were deliberately pitched in low key.

There is no wish on the part of the Labor government to be involved in a dispute with the Russians, especially as Prime Minister Harold Wilson is planning a visit to Moscow during the summer.

Companies operating the oil rigs and naval authorities nonetheless have been disturbed by the Russians' activities and by their tendency to imperil the safety of the men who work the rigs. They have been urging the government to take a strong diplomatic line with the Soviet Union.

Ethiopian Rebels Free Canadian

ADDIS ABABA, June 27 (AP).—Anti-government guerrillas today released Canadian helicopter pilot Don Wederfort, one of five North American hostages held for three months in Ethiopia's rugged northern mountains, official sources reported.

The sources said Mr. Wederfort, 37, of Calgary, Alberta, was in good health. There was no immediate word about the remaining four men, who have been reported to be in good condition.

Sources said Mr. Wederfort was freed in Kassaia, a Sudanese town across the border from Ethiopia. Kassaia is about 300 miles west of Massawa, the Ethiopian Red Sea port near which the hostages were captured March 26 while exploring for oil.

U.S. Mayors Urge Cut in Defense Spending

SAN DIEGO, June 27 (AP).—The nation's mayors yesterday asked the Nixon administration and Congress to reduce defense spending and give more money to the cities.

The Conference of Mayors concluded its 42d annual meeting with a unanimous adoption of a resolution calling for a realignment of government spending priorities.

The new president of the conference, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, appealed to the President to forge "a domestic détente with urban America."

"The essence of détente is the willingness of the most intractable party to yield a point and then make certain concessions," Mr. Alioto, a Democrat, said in his acceptance speech.

"We ask the administration to yield on the point that our cities are the vital heartbeat of American life and worth saving," he said.

Democrats Dominate

The conference, dominated by Democrats, avoided any direct challenge to the President on the Watergate and impeachment issues during its formal sessions. But the 350 delegate mayors called for vigorous enforcement of the Budget Reform Act awaiting Mr. Nixon's signature. The measure would restrict the President's authority to freeze congressionally approved appropriations.

The head of the mayor's Democratic caucus, Henry Maier of Milwaukee, has accused Mr. Nixon of undermining the concept of the "new federalism" (increased sharing of federal powers and dollars) by impounding about \$2 billion in funds. Mr. Alioto said, "Our cities still beg in our state houses and the nation's Capitol for help, while one Arab nation is promised \$100 million in economic aid, and Israel and Egypt are offered untold millions in nuclear capability."

"The national administration persists in its apparent ignorance of the debt, the continuing debt, owed to the cities of this nation," he said.

Mr. Alioto said Watergate and inflation have diverted public attention and concern from the problems of the cities. "It has given our cities an unreal air of calm. But beneath

Portugal-Bulgaria Ties
PARIS, June 27 (UPI).—Portugal and Bulgaria yesterday agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, the Portuguese Embassy here said.

The battle over the tax package began June 17 when Sen. Kennedy and his allies introduced an omnibus tax amendment to the routine debt-ceiling bill, saying it was the only chance the Senate might get to act on tax reform this year.

The amendment called for a personal income-tax cut of \$6.5 billion, to be achieved by increasing the individual deduction from \$750 a person in each family to \$825.

Sen. Kennedy said this was needed to boost sagging purchasing power and give low and middle-income wage earners relief from inflation. At the same time, he proposed to kill a number of "unfair" special tax benefits for business, including the 22 percent oil and gas depletion allowance and special tax breaks for overseas trading corporations.

The White House said the Kennedy personal tax cut would be highly inflationary and that removal of all of the special business tax breaks was unjustified. Oil-industry spokesmen said that, despite higher profits, they still needed the depletion allowance, which saves them about \$2 billion a year in federal taxes, to finance the search for new oil.

A White House veto was threatened if the amendment passed. Sen. Allen mounted a filibuster which stalled any substantive vote for a week and when the Senate finally did vote on Sen. Kennedy's package on Monday, it crushed it, 64 to 33.

Sen. Humphrey then came back with a pared-down version, but opponents blocked a direct vote on that, too.



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Obituaries

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, somewhat abstract quality.

Ernest Gruening

Ex-Sen. Ernest H. Gruening Opponent of War in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—Ernest H. Gruening, 87, one of the earliest and strongest Senate opponents of the Vietnam war, died here last night. He had been undergoing treatment for cancer.

In a career that started with formal training to be a doctor, Sen. Gruening had been in turn a newspaper writer and editor, a magazine editor, foreign correspondent, author, historian, publicist, diplomat, territorial governor of Alaska and lobbyist before being elected to the Senate by the new state in 1958.

In his two terms he was an outspoken liberal, a pioneer in the advocacy of birth and population control and one of the Senate's two most steadfast and bitter foes of U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

While a patient at Doct Hospital in early June, he allowed the progress of the impeachment inquiry on President Nixon in the daily newspaper and discussed it vigorously with a sense of outrage and callers.

He insisted not only that Nixon should be impeached, but also that he should be convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, thrown out of office, then executed as a citizen, convicted again and put in jail as an example that American justice still worked.

Dr. Henry M. Dater

NEW YORK, June 27 (NY)—Dr. Henry M. Dater, 65, his man and principal chronicler of U.S. Antarctic operations at their beginning in 1947, died today of cancer in Washington.

A native of Brooklyn, Dater was graduated from Y in 1931 and received a doctor of philosophy in history from Yale in 1935.

He joined the Navy in 1943, served first as an officer, then as a civilian until his death. His last post was as chief of History and Research Division, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Dr. Dater wrote several books on Antarctica, received the Navy's highest civilian award, the Distinguished Service Medal, and was one of six honor members of the Antarctic Society.

Francois Vals

LUXEMBOURG, June (UPI).—François Vals, 64, leader of the Socialist group in the European Parliament, died last night in his Luxembourg hotel.

Mr. Vals was mayor of the French city of Narbonne from 1968 to 1971, a member of the French parliament and, since 1974, the Socialist leader in the European Parliament.

Outspoken to Last

To the last, Sen. Gruening was an outspoken battler for the causes he espoused and an un-

Risk Still Found In New Study of Birth-Control Pill

BALTIMORE, June 27 (AP).—Johns Hopkins University researchers say that although the amount of estrogen in the average birth-control pill has been cut in half since the contraceptive came on the market, the risk of blood clots is just as great.

The researchers said that a woman who takes the pill has a six-fold greater risk of blood clots than a woman who does not. That is about the same risk she would have taken with the old, stronger pill.

Dr. Melvyn Tockman, in a paper prepared for delivery at the American Medical Association convention in Chicago, said that a perfectly safe pill apparently would be too weak to work as advertised.

He and three other scientists at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health studied 461 pill-taking women and compared them with about 1,300 women who did not use the pill.

Svoboda Quits Hospital

PRAGUE, June 27 (AP).—Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda was released Tuesday from a state sanatorium where he had been treated for two months for a circulatory and respiratory ailment.

Outspoken to Last

To the last, Sen. Gruening was an outspoken battler for the causes he espoused and an un-

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Wallace's National Campaign Suffers Setbacks on 2 Fronts

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, June 27.—George Wallace's thrust for renewed national political power has suffered setbacks on two fronts.

Efforts of Gov. Wallace's supporters to elect delegates to the December midterm Democratic convention so far have flopped, even in the Deep South.

And in his own Alabama, an attempt by Gov. Wallace to wrest control of the state Democratic party from a longtime rival failed, despite Gov. Wallace's personal lobbying for votes.

It may turn out that the

damage has been more to Gov. Wallace's pride than anything else. As public opinion polls demonstrate, Gov. Wallace's personal appeal remains a potent force in the Democratic party.

Organizational Skill

But Gov. Wallace's foes among Democrats cite his recent reverses as evidence that the governor's supporters have yet to develop the organizational skills needed to convert his popularity into hard political currency.

Their reaction in turn has embittered the Wallace camp and further strained the already uneasy relations between the Alabama governor and other major factions in the Democratic party.

"If this kind of thing keeps up, the only thing I would suggest to help the Democratic party," said Michael Griffin, Gov. Wallace's liaison man with the Democratic National Committee and one of his top political lieutenants.

The Wallace drive for convention delegates got under way last winter in Houston with a strategy meeting of about 200 organizers from around the country.

Mr. Griffin pointed out that no similar efforts were made on behalf of any other prominent Democrats and asserted it was therefore unfair to single out Gov. Wallace as a loser.

Kennedy Inactivity

"How many delegates did Ted Kennedy get in Alabama?" he asked.

In Alabama, Gov. Wallace was embarrassed last week when the candidate he supported for chairman of the state Democratic party, who had defeated by Robert Vance, who has headed the party since 1966 and has frequently been at odds with Gov. Wallace.

Supporters of the governor had campaigned hard to elect Wallace backers to the party's state executive committee, which elects the chairman. Later Gov. Wallace himself sought to sway votes on the committee for his candidate.

A victory over Mr. Vance would have bolstered Gov. Wallace's prestige in national party councils, where Mr. Vance is an influential figure.

Moreover, Vance aides say, it would have made it possible for Gov. Wallace to use the state party as a base of operations if he chose to run for president in 1976 on a third-party ticket.

© Los Angeles Times.

Athens Sentences Ex-Regime Aides

ATHENS, June 27 (AP).—A Greek military court today sentenced a former minister and ministry director general of the ousted George Papadopoulos regime to four and 10 years in prison respectively on charges of involvement in a meat corruption scandal.

Michael Balopoulos, a former army colonel and under secretary of trade, was found guilty of dereliction of duties but declared not guilty of the charge of receiving bribes.

Zaphiros Papamichalopoulos, director general of the Trade Ministry under Mr. Papadopoulos, was found guilty of receiving bribes and authorizing the granting of illegal meat-import licenses from Rhodesia and other countries. Balopoulos was a member of the original junta of colonels which seized power in April, 1967.



REUNITED—Former Soviet Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko with his wife Ziniada in their Moscow apartment after he was released from Soviet mental institution.

Grigorenko May Settle in Norway

OSLO, June 27 (UPI).—Former Soviet Army Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko may settle in Norway, his wife told the conservative newspaper Morgenbladet here in a telephone interview from Moscow today.

Mr. Grigorenko, 57, was freed yesterday after spending more than five years in detention in mental hospitals for his dissident activities.

"Grigorenko is very tired. He is in bad health, has a weak heart and has lost his sight in one eye," Mrs. Grigorenko said. She said she and her husband first would try to get an old-

age pension, then apply for passports and visas to go abroad.

"But first we must rest. Then we will ponder the question of traveling abroad, and it's possible that we will try to come to Norway," she said.

Labor Leftists Continue Attack On U.K. A-Test

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—Left-wing Labor members of Parliament today continued their attack on the government for authorizing Britain's latest underground nuclear test in the United States several weeks ago.

About 100 Labor MPs have signed a House of Commons motion—which is unlikely to be debated—criticizing the decision in view of the party's election pledge not to develop new strategic nuclear weapons.

The furor within the ruling party follows bitter exchanges yesterday in Parliament and at a private meeting of Labor's top policy-making body, the National Executive Committee.

Meanwhile, the French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, expressed astonishment and shock about British protests over France's resumption of nuclear tests in the Pacific when he saw Prime Minister Harold Wilson in Brussels yesterday, according to informed British sources.

U.S. Girls Match Boys in Smoking

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27 (AP).—Cigarette smoking among girls between the ages of 12 and 17 has been increasing while the rest of the population has cut back, Dr. Luther Terry said.

Dr. Terry is the former U.S. surgeon general who issued the historic health warning report on smoking and health 10 years ago.

Dr. Terry said yesterday that 15 years ago the incidence of smoking among girls was one-tenth as frequent as among boys the same age. "For some reason we can't understand, the girls in the last two or three years have caught up with the boys in the intensity of their smoking," Dr. Terry, now a consultant to the American Cancer Society, told newsmen.

Since his report linking smoking and lung cancer there has been a decline of about 5 percent in the number of adult men and women using cigarettes and a slight decrease in the incidence of smoking among boys 12 to 17.

Mexican Guerrillas Demand \$4 Million

MEXICO CITY, June 27 (AP).—Guerrillas demanded \$4 million, a supply of arms and freedom for all the prisoners held in Guerrero state in return for the release of a kidnapped senator, the newspaper Excelsior said.

There was no immediate response from the government. Excelsior said it received a communiqué from guerrilla leader Lucio Cabanas after getting a tip to look in a trash barrel in a street corner. He is believed to have kidnapped the senator, Ruben Figueroa, 70 on May 30.

Chirac to Visit Denmark

BRUSSELS, June 27 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will pay an official visit to Copenhagen July 31-Aug. 1, French officials said here.

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Seek Traditional 'Medicine'

Rural Africans Flock to Successors of Witch Doctors

By Dial Iorgerson

KIKOKO, Kenya, June 27.—Mwinyi Usha is a specialist. He cures illnesses caused by curses. Kovava Minwa, a general practitioner, has a song and a prayer for almost any ailment.

Usha and Minwa, successors to yesterday's witch doctors, are called practitioners of traditional medicine. There are uncounted tens of thousands like them in rural Africa.

The two men practice a traditional medicine in the green, terraced slopes of the Kilungu hills, only 80 miles southeast of Kenya's modern capital of Nairobi. An orthodox doctor is available in a nearby village, but many of the people of Kikoko still go to the medicine men. It is quicker to see Minwa about a simple ailment than to wait to see the district doctor and, to alleviate a cure who is there to see but Usha.

Eighteen-year-old Usha was taken by her father and uncle to see the modern doctor about pains in her stomach. When the medicine didn't help, her uncle, certain it was a curse, took her to Usha for the 36 cures.

Mouse-Sized Beetle

"She has one of these in her stomach," explained Usha's friend, Venna, who learned English in school. She pointed to a shiny, beetle-like, mouse-sized beetle, with a horn like a tiny rhinoceros. "Some had person and a magic word and put it there."

Curse specialist Usha was about 50, tall, wearing a white shirt and a white wrap around his waist. He found his waiting room crowded with patients. Usha, among them.

25,000 Draftees Left in U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Army is down to its last 25,000 draftees, only about 3 percent of the army's strength.

Draftees will be completing their two-year service and leaving at the rate of about 5,000 a month during the summer and fall. Only a few will be left in uniform after that, but the last 85 draftees will not be discharged until next June.

The authority to induct men into the armed services was ended almost a year ago, on July 1, but the Pentagon had stopped issuing draft calls six months earlier. In the last half year before the induction authority expired, virtually the only men drafted were reservists who had failed to meet their obligations.

His office is in his plastered room, black board, like many modern health care doctor, his name is in the room. At least wife No. 1 is his nurse. Wife No. 2, a nurse and less experienced, is something of a medical secretary. She holds chairs for the waiting room.

Usha stood out in his traditional white robe, rattles, springbok belt, a hat of 17th century pattern, a white shirt, a white wrap around his waist. He pointed to a shiny, beetle-like, mouse-sized beetle, with a horn like a tiny rhinoceros. "Some had person and a magic word and put it there."

Room is crowded. The waiting room is also the sleeping room. The men people crowded into the small, cement-floored room were allowed to watch and even give suggestions.

Inda was placed on an upturned pot that looked like a stoneware stool. Her feet were put on a smaller one. Usha, barefoot, in shorts and an old safari shirt, turned his favorite stool upside down and crouched before her.

He had Inda pull up her white blouse to expose her stomach. She watched calmly as he sharpened a tiny pocketknife. He grabbed a fold of flesh. A man patient reached over and held it for Usha, who made a tiny cut.

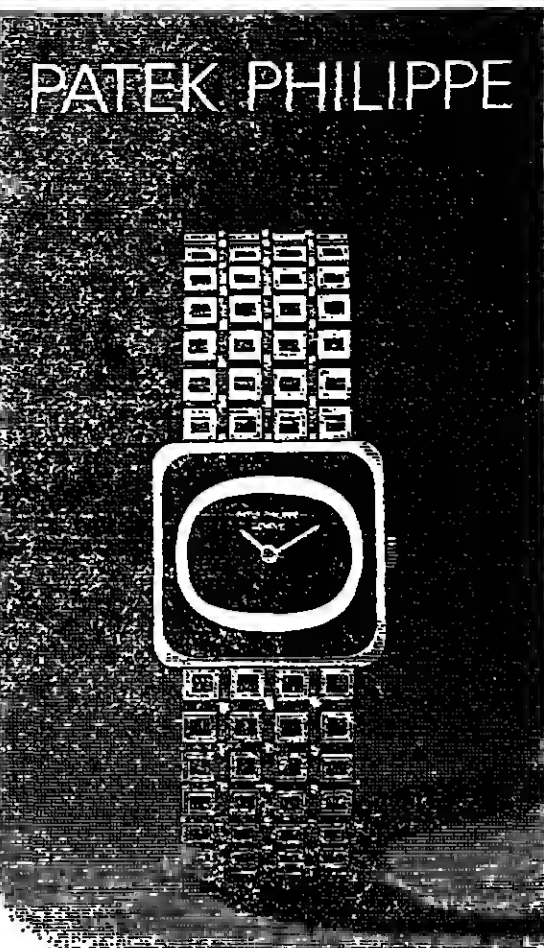
Then he made a similar cut on his own right thigh, mixed the blood together, apap on the wounds, rubbed ashes on her

stomach, waved a horn around her head and legs, lay on the floor and had her walk over him twice, once with his face up, once face down.

A hen walked in the open door, eyed the ceremony speculatively, decided not to get involved, and walked out again. Sometimes the crowd murmured, or giggled, during the exorcism. Inda's face remained without expression. The doctor looked serious.

He slapped his hands together with cheerful finality. It was over. He stepped outside. "In two or three days she will be completely well," he said. What- ever was in her, he said, would slip out as she slept.

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Russia Seen Sure to Capture 11th Straight Chess Olympiad

NICE, June 27 (AP)—A team of dedicated Russian grandmasters is well on the way to winning the Soviet Union its 11th consecutive triumph in the world chess Olympiad.

With more than two-thirds of the final round completed, the Russians hold a commanding lead over Yugoslavia and only a slim margin separates them from the American team.

Bob Fischer, the American who is world champion, did not come to the monthlong contest.

Because the organizers did not meet his conditions, his demands included the scheduling of his games in a building reserved for his appearance.

"Even if Fischer were playing on the American team, the Russians would have won," England's champion, William Hartston, said.

Russian Formula
How do the Russians do it, year after year?

In Eastern Europe, chess ranks as a major sport and its top players get full government support. The Soviet Union boasts 40 grandmasters, more than the rest of Europe combined.

Soviet grandmaster Alexander Kotov, chief controller of the 1974 chess Olympiad, said that "a combination of discipline, team spirit and the determination to win" is the secret of the Soviet chess hegemony.

Deputy controller Isaac Kashdan, a grandmaster from Los Angeles, said: "When the Soviets have chosen their team, they take them down to a Black Sea resort weeks ahead of time. When we select a team in the United States, they are not even met until they are in the plane taking them to the tournament."

How did Fischer capture the world individual championship from Boris Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland, last year?

Hartston said Fischer's much publicized antics in Reykjavik may have demoralized Spassky, then the reigning world champion.

Spassky Eliminated
Anatoly Karpov, Russia's 22-year-old rising hope, will face his 48-year-old compatriot Viktor Korchnoi in Russia in September to determine Fischer's challenger for the world title.

Karpov eliminated Spassky from the race.

Many prominent players, while expressing irritation at what they regard as Fischer's idiosyncrasies, recognize that the publicity he has brought to the game has been beneficial.

"It helped us triple our membership to 75,000 in the United States," Kashdan said. "Admittedly, this still isn't much compared with the Soviet Union, which has four million dues-paying chess players, but it's progress." The United States has 11 grandmasters, but should have three times as many, he added.

Israel Finds Kahane Guilty of Conspiracy
JERUSALEM, June 27 (UPI)—A district court convicted Rabbi Meir Kahane of New York yesterday of conspiring to damage relations between Israel and the United States by blowing up foreign embassies in Washington.

The court set sentencing tomorrow.

Rabbi Kahane, former leader of the Jewish Defense League, admitted in court that he had written letters to league members in the United States urging them to blow up the Soviet and Israeli embassies in Washington and financial institutions in New York City that had ties with Russia.



Palden Thondup Namgyal (right), chogyal (king) of Sikkim, and Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh after meeting in New Delhi where conditions in Sikkim were discussed.

Ruler Seeks to Keep Kingdom Independent

New Delhi Talks on Sikkim Inconclusive

NEW DELHI, June 27 (AP)—The ruler of Sikkim opened talks yesterday with the Indian government on the future of his Himalayan kingdom as political opponents in his capital held demonstrations and reportedly demanded his removal.

Indian sources described the demonstrations as "a popular upsurge" larger than an uprising 14 months ago that forced Chogyal (King) Palden Thondup Namgyal to seek India to take over the administration of Sikkim. From 1950 until 1973, India was responsible only for Sikkim's defense, foreign affairs and communications.

The chogyal, 51, who was held a virtual figurehead by the Indian take-over in April 1973, has expressed fears that his opponents want political and economic integration with India.

Other Talks Seen
He met for almost two hours yesterday with Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh and Foreign Secretary Kewal Singh, the top civil servant in the ministry. The Indians refused comment, but the chogyal said that there

would be further meetings—an indication that yesterday's talks had adjourned without a settlement.

The main topic was the constitution drafted to formalize the chogyal's new powerless status and increase India's influence in Sikkim. The newly elected Sikkim Assembly, controlled by Chogyal's opponents, endorsed the constitution last Thursday, but the ruler has withheld approval.

He said in an interview after he arrived Tuesday night that he would seek guarantees preserving Sikkim's separate identity and political status. Sikkim's status is similar to that of India's former princely states, which used to be ruled by maharajas but were incorporated within India when the country became independent in 1950.

According to Indian terms, the chogyal's opponents previously had demanded not democratic reforms, but a ruling for his ruler.

The Indian government said it would not accept a demand for a referendum in Sikkim. It said it would not accept a demand for a referendum in Sikkim.

Thieves Get \$160,000 At Orly Airport Office
PARIS, June 27 (UPI)—Thieves have stolen 600,000 francs (\$160,000) in foreign currencies from the Orly Airport freight office of British Airways, airport sources said today.

They said the money was sent from London and was being held for transfer to a Paris bank when it was stolen Saturday. The theft was discovered Tuesday. Airport police refused to comment.

Saigon Drive Is Repulsed By Viet Cong

Attempt to Reopen Key Highway Fails

SAIGON, June 27 (UPI)—Viet Cong forces repulsed an attempt by South Vietnamese troops to dislodge them from Highway 1, a northeast of Saigon command spokesman said today.

It was the second attempt in two days to oust the Viet Cong from the strategic highway at a point 30 miles from the capital.

Highway 1 runs from Phnom Penh to Hanoi, passing through Saigon. It links Saigon with the rest of the South Vietnamese coast on the South China Sea and to the north.

The Viet Cong command spokesman said that 15 mortar rounds, against government positions, killed one and wounded eight.

Highway Barricades
Military sources reported Viet Cong troops set up barricades on a 10-mile stretch of the highway and wounded a ranger when government troops attacked their positions today.

The sources said the barricades were cleared but traffic remained halted because of heavy Viet Cong fire.

In Cambodia, field reporters said Communist forces launched a series of guerrilla attacks against a government base near Phnom Penh, killing 15 persons and wounding nine, airline sources said.

The plane was on a return flight from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province when it crashed, the sources said. It carried a crew of three and 25 passengers. The plane was loaded with Cambodian Commercial Airline cargo.

15 Die in Plane Crash
PHNOM PENH, June 27 (AP)—A military plane crashed on takeoff in northwestern Cambodia today, killing 15 persons and wounding nine, airline sources said.

The plane was on a return flight from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province when it crashed, the sources said. It carried a crew of three and 25 passengers. The plane was loaded with Cambodian Commercial Airline cargo.

Islamic Gathering Condemns Philippine Policy on Moslems

By Sydney H. Schanberg

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 27 (UPI)—The fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as it concluded here, issued what amounted to a condemnation of the Philippine government for its treatment of its Moslem minority.

Both the final communiqué yesterday and a separate resolution of the five-day conference called on the government of President Ferdinand Marcos to "desist from all measures which resulted in the killing of Moslems," to halt all military operations against the Moslem rebellion in the southern islands of the Philippines and to negotiate a political solution with the rebel leaders, whose minimum demand is Moslem autonomy.

The action is viewed as a severe setback to the Philippine government, which is dependent on Arab oil and which has been trying to counter the Moslem unrest with social and economic programs. But it has refused to recognize the rebels as a legitimate political group or to negotiate with them.

The Islamic Conference said it was "convinced that the socio-economic measures proposed by the Philippines government to improve the condition of the Moslems would not by themselves solve the problem," and insisted upon a political settlement through negotiation, particularly with representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front, the rebel organization.

The conference did not call for secession and establishment of an independent Moslem nation. It said only that it wanted a "just" political solution "within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines."

There was a floor fight over the inclusion of this moderating clause, Malaysia, the host country of the conference, wanted it excluded. Indonesia wanted it included and prevailed.

This was virtually the only concession to Indonesia, which has been trying to mediate the deepening quarrel between Malaysia and the Philippines over the issue, a quarrel that now threatens to undermine regional stability in Southeast Asia. All three countries belong to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The Philippines, whose population is mostly Roman Catholic, has charged that predominantly Moslem Malaysia is aiding the insurgency, which Malaysia denies.

Moslem Rebels
ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, June 27 (AP)—Fighting between government troops and Moslem rebels erupted yesterday in at least two coastal towns of Zamboanga del Sur Province, and travelers reported dozens "were killed on both sides."

Zamboanga City itself was rocked by four bomb explosions, setting off a stampede of frightened people in the center of the city of 200,000. There were no reports of casualties. Military authorities confirmed the fighting northeast of Zamboanga City but refused to give casualty figures. The hospital reported several dead and wounded.

First Oil Find For Guatemala
GUATEMALA CITY, June 27 (UPI)—Guatemala announced Monday its first oil discovery, result of an 18-year search by a score of multinational companies.

President Carlos Arana Osorio, flanked by Mining and Petroleum Minister Jorge Bodoy, broke the news in a special national television broadcast called only a few days before he is to leave office and hand the presidency to his successor, Efraín Luger García, elected last spring.

Mr. Arana Osorio said the well, called Tubelito, after the mountain area where it is located, is expected to produce 3,000 barrels daily and supply 15 percent of the oil consumed by Guatemala.

Portugal Reports Five Cholera Deaths
LISBON, June 27 (UPI)—Portugal registered 184 cholera cases during the last two months, and five persons died of the disease during that period, public health officials said yesterday.

The Journal do Commercio quoted Secretary for Health Antonio Colhadas as saying Portugal's "beaches and river mouths are neither more nor less polluted now than in previous years" and that the cholera outbreak posed no threat to tourists.

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THEATER IN PARIS

A Long Look Backwards

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 27 (IHT).—Edouard Bourdet's "Le Sexe Faible" is being revived at the Théâtre de l'Athénée, another instance of nostalgia for the between-the-wars era.

The play was quite audacious for its day since several of its characters were drawn after personalities of the Parisian smart set of the twenties. These key hole disclosures have now lost their malicious spice, and the play must stand on its merits. It does so—after 45 years—without undue strain.

With a lordly, sardonic flourish, it outlines the complicated maneuvers of some South American gigolos on fortune-hunting ex-

peditions among the wealthy and susceptible women of Paris when the Latin lover was the craze. Bourdet, a wit and a master technician, relates his saucy story with cynicism, stooping only slightly to show-shop sentimentality in an episode in which a young man, longing for luxurious security, sacrifices his poor, working-girl sweetheart for the higher bid.

Women Triumph

The women triumph over the men historically in the present production, with Lise Delamare, Myriam Colombi, Jeanne Collatin, and Annie Sinigaglia, and Odile Mallet as the harp of an old countess, dressed by Lanvin and coiffured by Alexandre, lending the evening its elegant tone and sheen. Jean-Luc Cochet has directed competently, but his taking of the part of the contemptuous maître d'hôtel who arranges the affairs—both of heart and of pocketbook—of his clientele leaves much to be desired.

This character, a thinly disguised version of the Ritz head-waiter whom Proust befriended and wrote so much about in his masterpiece, was created by Victor Boucher, an incomparable drawing-room comedian. It calls for a dress-suit actor of suave manner and brilliant polish. Cochet conveys the haughty disdain but never the assured authority of the serving superman. "Le Sexe Faible" remains amusing, an acid etching of yesterday's high life.

Somerset Maugham

Bourdet might be described as the French Somerset Maugham, since the careers of both men as dramatists were similar. Maugham first won theatrical fame with a series of very light comedies—his "Lady Frederick," "Mrs. Dot," and "Jack Straw" holding the London boards simultaneously when King Edward VII was still on the throne. Bourdet began about the same time—in 1916—with his frivolous "Rutledge" in which a young girl seeks amorous experience before marriage.

"Le Rabble" was an immediate hit and was adapted for Broadway. It opened in New York, but

U.S. Fashion Award

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Designer Ralph Lauren was named as the 1974 winner of the Coty American Fashion Critics "Winnie" award, the Oscar of the American fashion world. A panel of 450 fashion writers across the country also voted yesterday to elevate past Winnie winners, Halston and Geoffrey Beene, to the fashion critics' Hall of Fame.

Edouard Bourdet, whose "Le Sexe Faible" is being revived in Paris.



those were pre-"Deep Throat" days and this naughty play from Paris was closed "in the interests of public morals." It was withdrawn and Bourdet became known as a corrupter of American decency.

Afterward both Maugham and Bourdet abandoned airy trifles for high comedy that satirized mundane manners. Maugham opened fire with a blistering exposé of Anglo-American snobbery in "Our Betters" and then cast a jaundiced glance at adultery among the aristocrats in "The Circle," at the relaxed mores of wartime on the home front in "Home and Beauty" and at British colonialism as he had observed it in Egypt ("Caesar's Wife"), in China ("East of Suez") and on the Malay Peninsula ("The Letter").

Bourdet, equally active, took on the publishing world in "Vient de Paraître," the international set in "Les Fleurs des Fois" and moneyed marriage in "Les Temps Difficiles." Bolder than his English colleague, he also tackled a then taboo subject in "La Prisonnière."

"La Prisonnière" caused a sen-

sation. On the surface it was the well made play with the well known triangle: husband, wife, lover. The husband finds that an admirer is sending his wife violets daily as a token of affection and suspects his wife's infidelity. At the climax he makes the astounding discovery that his wife's admirer is another woman, and drives his spouse from their home. Bourdet kept the shock for the final curtain; "the other woman" never appeared.

"La Prisonnière" was presented as "The Captive" in New York and received critical praise and settled in for a long run. At the time, Mayor Jimmy Walker was being urged to "clean up the theater." Mae West was jailed for writing and acting in her play, "Sex," and another play, "The Virgin Man," judiciously closed. Although efforts were made to save "The Captive," it was closed by its producers to avoid facing criminal prosecution.

"Le Sexe Faible" followed "La Prisonnière" on Parisian boards in 1929 and made a brief appearance on Broadway as "The Sex Fable."

SHARPS AND FLATS: Some Jazz Dates and Festivals

LIEGE, Belgium.—The Art Taylor-René Thomas group will give a concert on June 28 at La Guimbarde at 9 p.m.

PARIS.—Saxman Sonny Criss is at the Club St-Germain and trumpeters Bill Coleman and Ted Curson are at the Caveau de la Huchette and the Trois Mallets respectively.

GENEVA.—Singer Anita Tucker will be at the Pop Corn Club on June 28, and the next night, along with guitarist Mickey Baker and others, she will appear in the Uni-Jazz Festival at La Rotonde

du Jardin Anglais and the Salle Pitoeff.

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland.—Pianist-singer Alice Durr is appearing nightly at the Hotel Gariner during the month of July.

LONDON.—The Mongo Santamaria Orchestra and singer Marian Montgomery are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

The benefit for the late Delta Rhythm Boy Herb Coleman, who was slain in Cannes two weeks ago, has been postponed until

the fall and will probably be held at the Olympia in Paris.

The Golden Gate Quartet, on an extensive tour of Yugoslavia, will be in Belgrade on July 1; in Subotica on July 2; in Novi-Sad on July 3 and in Sarajevo on July 4.

George Wein, producer of the Newport Jazz Festival, has organized a Grande Parade of Jazz to be held in Nice from July 15 to 21. It will be dedicated to the music of Louis Armstrong, Sidney Bechet, Jelly Roll Morton, Johnny Dodds, King Oliver, Bix Beiderbecke, Lester Young, Coleman Hawkins, Alvin Karpis, Ben Webster and Eddie Condon. The city will sponsor the event. A host of Louis Armstrong will be unveiled during the festival in the Arènes de Cimiez as a "permanent monument to the legendary trumpeter." Among the many American and European stars to appear, will be: Louis Jordan, Barney Bigard, Trummy Young, The Preservation Hall Band of New Orleans, Loris Cotellet's Heritage Hall Band, Cozy Cole, Eddie (Cleanhead) Vinson, Bobby Haggart, Jimmy McPartland, Joe Venuti, Earl (Fatha) Hines,

DANCE IN LONDON

Comparisons—Between Casts and Companies

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 27 (IHT).—For his return to Covent Garden from his successful visits to New York and Washington, the Royal Ballet has revived Sir Frederick Ashton's 13-year-old version of "The Two Pigeons." It is a ballet which is tremendously popular with Ashton devotees, which is to say with most regular British ballet-goers, but has somehow never established itself with the wider public and has only once been taken on an American tour.

There may be something about the title which discourages people, and certainly the Royal Ballet had a long battle to get the work accepted in the British provinces, especially in the days when it was still called "Les Deux Pigeons." With its mixture of sentimental and Gypsy tunes by Messager and its two attractive sets by Jacques Dupont, it remains a very French ballet, but with the addition of Ashton's genius for telling a story, arousing laughter and occasionally stimulating a tear, through varied and ingenious choreography.

Those of us who have known Ashton's version all its life will always remember its original interpreters, the young Lynn Seymour and Christopher Gable, who brought it more tenderness and lyricism than any of their successors. But in their own way Doreen Wells and David Wall, who took the leads last week, are probably as good. They stress humor rather than sentiment, but they do not overdo it, though Miss Wells (now the marchioness of Londonderry and about to give up her very successful ballet career) is a little too sophisticated to play the innocent girl who can't sit still to pose for her artist boyfriend and who is weakly desolated when he runs off with the Gypsies.

Last night, there was a new second cast—Leslie Collier, who has not done this role at Covent Garden since her graduation performance in 1965, and Carl Myers, who was not only new to this part but to any leading role in a full-length ballet. One of the strengths of "The Two Pigeons" is that each cast can bring new nuances to their interpretations.

Collier is more tomboyish than most and Myers made it clear that he despised the sentimentality of the duet in which the two lovers pretend to be pigeons, or doves, and only danced it to please his girlfriend. This approach robs the ballet of some necessary emotion. But both Collier and Myers are attractive and talented dancers; she is a "natural" for this part and he will be when he has the chance to do it a few more times. At

present, David Wall, a very persuasive actor as well as a brilliant dancer, naturally provides more dramatic detail and technical brilliance. His reactions, changing from amusement to alarm as his girlfriend and her Gypsy rival engage in a danced duel, are almost as interesting as the duet itself. And his solo in the second act is very exciting.

Ann Jenner, last week's Gypsy girl, has youth and good looks on her side, as well as a strong technique, so she does not need to "act" too much to seduce and then betray the hero. I prefer this approach to the more obvious yamping of most other interpreters, including Brenda Last, who used to dance the role regularly on tour and returned to it with undiminished vitality at Covent Garden last night.

There are two flaws in this revival, both accentuated by inevitable comparisons with the Bolshoi Ballet, now appearing at the nearby Coliseum. One is the lackluster orchestral playing under Emanuel Young; the other is a lack of set in the Gypsy dances. The old touring company managed both these things better, and the Bolshoi's "Don Quixote" shows how this kind of music and dance can be put over. On the other hand, the Royal Ballet clearly wins any such comparison on décor and on the sheer taste and inventiveness of Ashton's choreography.

Leslie Collier is due to dance "The Two Pigeons" again, with David Ashton, another newcomer to the male role, on July 8.

MUSIC IN LISBON

Coup Even Reaches Program Notes

By Paul Moor

LISBON (IHT).—The political situation in Portugal today extends everywhere, even into the program notes of the concert series presented by Lisbon's mighty Gulbenkian Foundation.

A biographical note on Janis Xenakis says that during his student days in Athens "he took part in the anti-Nazi resistance, suffering grave facial wounds during the fighting on Jan. 1, 1945. In 1947, after prison, concentration camps, and a death sentence, he fled to Paris." Two months ago one could not have read such a public text in Portugal, let alone cheer so active and engaged an anti-Fascist composer in a public concert.

This year's season in the Gulbenkian Foundation's handsome,

modern building runs through July 25 (it started April 16) and includes tour appearances in 15 other Portuguese cities (including Madeira and the Azores), Madrid, Valladolid and Cuenca in Spain, five Belgian cities, Marcellines and Angers in France, Genoa and a complete Yugoslavian tour.

In addition to such conventional but choice fare as Nikita Khrushchev in a cycle of six Chopin sonatas, the season presents a rich harvest of contemporary music, including 21 first performances in Portugal and four world premieres, three of them commissioned by the foundation.

Six Programs

On the heels of the coup came no less than six previously scheduled programs devoted to the Argentine iconoclast Mauricio Kagel. Other living composers represented include J. Braga Santos, Emanuel Nunes, Luis de Pablo, Boguslav Schaffer, Witold Szalonnk, and Toru Takemitsu. Young people crowd into the concerts, and tickets range from 50 cents to \$3, with a top price of \$5 for ballet and \$8 for opera performances.

Mr. Xenakis' "Cenobates" for chorus (singing nothing but vowel sounds) and orchestra, which lasts about 25 minutes, distinguishes itself from most new works through its rhythmic vitality, even though that vitality arises from sometimes monotonous ostinati. The work makes horrendous demands on all concerned, but Michel Tabachnik, the Gulbenkian Orchestra's gifted regular conductor, and his young chorists and instrumentalists overcame them with aplomb, verve and even enthusiasm.

Open Meetings

Like every other organization in post-coup Portugal, the Gulbenkian Foundation has had its share of open meetings at which employees have voiced grievances and made suggestions. Some of them have called for various resignations, including those of the foundation's president, the lawyer João de Azevedo Perdigão, and of the music section's director, Mr. Perdigão's wife, Maria Madalena. Their adver-

saries charge that under their administration the foundation has not served "the needs of the people."

The night Mr. Xenakis' "Cenobates" received its world premiere here, the composer, whose concern for "the people" almost no one could doubt, made some preliminary remarks from the stage. He pointed out that, as early as 1968, the Gulbenkian Foundation's music section had given him a commission which had resulted in "Nights," a profoundly moving and beautiful work for 12 voices a capella "dedicated to the political prisoners of all the world." In an obvious gesture of support and solidarity, Mr. Xenakis said emphatically that he had dedicated the work of "Cenobates" to Mr. and Mrs. Perdigão.

ITALY

Polanski Makes His Opera Debut

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, June 27 (IHT).—The most eagerly awaited musical event of this year's Festival of Two Worlds was undoubtedly the new production of Alban Berg's "Lulu," an opera still rarely given in Italy.

In this case, however, the expectation centered not so much around the musical execution as around the staging, assigned to the film director Roman Polanski, making his opera debut. After the opening last week, the Italian critics then found much fault with Polanski's work, praising instead the performance and the conductor, Christopher Keene. Keene does indeed deserve praise. First of all, for assembling—after many days of auditions—a young American orchestra of considerable talent, capable not only of playing the complex score, but clearly of feeling it as well. The pianist, Lorene Swannay, a vital element, merits special mention.

Berg thought of Lulu as a female counterpart of Don Juan, and like Mozart's protagonist, Berg's can be seen from various angles. It cannot be said that Polanski was able to bring out much of Lulu's complexity, since the soprano Slavka Taskova Paoletti seemed a superficial actress: all hand-on-hip attitudes, flouncing and pouting. Vocally, she was much more varied and apt. The voice is high (she also sings Bellini clear, extraordinarily accurate, and powerful, at times too piercingly loud. Elaine Bonazzi was a sound, even moving Gräfin Geschwitz.

Among Lulu's male victims, Richard Cross stood out as Doctor Schoen, a commanding portrait of crumpling respectability. The young tenor Mallory Walker, as Alwa, acted well and sang better. His song of praise to Lulu at the end of act two was winning and sensitive, with the orchestra also emphasizing—rightly—Berg's lyric nature, an almost Mediterranean passion.

Polanski and Keene took some liberties, omitting the specified film and thus altering the intermezzo between the scenes of the second act. Also, for some reason, Lulu's description of Geschwitz's rescue strategy was given to the animal tamer, who thus made a reappearance not in the libretto. And instead of dying on a sofa, Dr. Schoen died on a rug, thus requiring the last line of act two—a hair-raising, memorable line—to be altered.

For the rest, the staging was skillful, well-paced, unsensational. Polanski has played down the grotesquerie and humanized the opera. To some critics, he has violated it. But the performance, after all, moves and works.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1974

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**Fraud Is Suspected
In Collapse of Herstatt**

From Wire Dispatches
BONN, June 27.—Hundreds of
stricken clients today crowded out-
side the Cologne headquarters of
Herstatt, one of West
Germany's biggest private banks.
Legal authorities launched a
probe into its collapse.

Cologne public prosecutor Bruno
Jenscamp said fraud and viola-
tion of bankruptcy and share
regulations were suspected.
Police moved in to control the
pione crowd, worried about
the accounts with the bank
which was officially ordered
to close business yesterday. The
bank was also forced to turn in
banking license following for-
eign exchange deals in which it
was heavily involved.

A bank statement issued to-
day said that Herstatt had suffer-
ed considerable losses through
exchange dealings.
The losses have been estimated
by the department re-
sponsible for such business, the
statement added.

"These losses have led to debts
during the banking super-
visory authority to withdraw our
license and order liquidation.
We have closed our bank
and are forced to
liquidate proceedings."
According to the present state

**Morgan May Be
A Big Loser in
Herstatt Failure**

NEW YORK, June 27 (Reu-
ters).—Morgan Guaranty
Trust of New York stands to
be one of the big losers in the
collapse yesterday of Bank-
haus Herstatt.

According to papers filed in
federal court here today, Morgan
Guaranty could lose up
to \$13 million and asked the
court that an order of attach-
ment be placed against Her-
statt.

According to Morgan's peti-
tion, the two banks had en-
tered into an agreement on
June 24 to exchange deutsche
marks for dollars yesterday.
Morgan said it had paid
\$13,500,000 DM to the Cologne
bank yesterday morning out
of its account in the Bundes-
bank. Herstatt, however,
failed to pay Morgan the \$13
million it was supposed to
hand over yesterday morning
to complete the exchange, the
suit said.

Morgan said it believes the
maximum impact of the transac-
tion on its earnings, even
if nothing were to be realized
on its claim for payment,
would not exceed \$7 million
after tax effect. It said it was
unable to estimate how much
might be realized on its claim.

**British Airline
Attacks U.S.**

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, June 27 (NYT).—
Laker Airways, a small British
airline, charged yesterday that
the U.S. government was illegally
locking plans to provide low-
cost transatlantic jet service in
an effort to protect American
air carriers from competition.
Laker has already received
British government approval for
its "skytrain" shuttle service be-
tween New York and London for
125 each way, compared with the
new fare of \$397.60 charged
by the major international car-
riers that belong to the Inter-
national Air Transport Associa-
tion.

But Laker said action on its
petition to the U.S. Civil
Aeronautics Board (CAB) has
been held up since April 1973,
even though it has acquired
three McDonnell Douglas DC-10s
specifically for the shuttle run.

In a letter to Peter Shore, the
British Secretary for Trade, Laker
charged that the lack of response
from the CAB was "unfair, un-
ethical and illegal," according to
Laker, who signed the letter
as chairman and manage-
ment director of Laker Airways.

He declined in an interview to
discuss the full contents of his
letter on the ground that Mr.
Shore had not yet time to re-
view it, but he declared: "I have
id to the government that in
my opinion they should take re-
sponsibility for the Americans."
Asked what reprisals he had
in mind, Mr. Laker replied that
several U.S. carriers with plans
for new or additional transat-
lantic routes to Britain could
encounter delays in obtaining gov-
ernment approval.

Laker Airways, owned entirely
by Mr. Laker, was established in
1966 to engage in the package-
tour charter business. It later ac-
quired two tour operating com-
panies and claims today to be
the largest charter tour operator
across the North Atlantic.

of inquiries, our debts total 400
million deutsche marks," the
statement added.

Clients with deposits of up to
20,000 deutsche marks could
expect their money to be paid
back from a special emergency
fund set up by the West German
banking federation, a Herstatt
spokesman said. It was hoped to
repay up to 75 percent of sums
in larger accounts.

The federation later confirmed
that it would take steps to com-
pensate individual depositors up
to 20,000 DM.

It also said it had decided to
raise the federation's emergency
fund from the 30 million DM
at which it was due to stand
at the end of June to an as yet
unspecified amount large enough
to compensate depositors.

A spokesman for the federation
said it is expected that about 50
percent of all deposits of around
1.1 billion DM made by non-
banking customers will be paid
out shortly.

The bank's collapse apparently
will not pose difficulties for the
rest of the nation's banking in-
dustry, Bundesbank president
Karl Klagen said today.

He said that the case of Her-
statt was "very unpleasant but
not typical" of German banks.

The authorities had known for
some time that Herstatt was
engaging in excessive currency
speculation and had tried un-
successfully to curb these deal-
ings, Mr. Klagen said.

His remarks were made to a
meeting of a "concerted action"
economic committee composed of
government, central banking,
industry and business leaders in
Bonn and were relayed to re-
porters by an Economics Ministry
spokesman.

The spokesman said the
Bundesbank will assist banks
that did business with Herstatt
who may now come into liquidity
problems through the bank's
failure.

Meanwhile, other West Ger-
man bankers expressed fears
that the failure of Herstatt may
have repercussions, supplying
"certain politicians" with the
ammunition they have been look-
ing for to gain more state con-
trol over the banking commu-
nity.

The bankers also expressed
concern over the possibility that
the Bundesbank may come up
with new rules that might
threaten the "elbow room" of
West Germany's banks as uni-
versal banking institutions.

The bankers added that Bun-
desbank's previously announced
move to make reporting on
banks' foreign exchange posi-
tions mandatory was "a good
thing."

On the Frankfurt Stock Ex-
change share prices fell across
a wide front with losses averag-
ing more than 2 DM on balance.
Brokers related the decline to
Herstatt's failure, saying that a
number of professional investors
were on the seller side in antici-
pation of a negative public re-
action to the bank's collapse.

The bank's failure also unset-
tled the foreign exchange market.
Some dealers reported that
activity was considerably reduced
because the extent of Herstatt's
forward foreign exchange com-
mitments was not known, nor
was it known how the com-
mitments would be settled.
The dollar closed in Frankfurt
at 2.5550 DM, up from 2.5530
yesterday but down from 2.5650
at today's fixing.

**U.S. to Seek Data
On Banks' Firms'
Currency Deals**

WASHINGTON, June 27
(NYT).—The Treasury announced
today that it plans to re-
quire for the first time regular
reports on "foreign currency po-
sitions" of large banks and cor-
porations.

The proposed regulations and
reporting forms were published
for comment today, with the
objective of starting the new re-
porting system before the end of
this year.

Only banks or corporations
with a position of at least \$1
million in any of eight important
foreign currencies would be re-
quired to report. The eight are
the Belgian, French and Swiss
francs, Canadian dollar, guild-
er, deutsche mark, sterling and
yen. Early estimates were that
about 100 banks, including for-
eign banks operating in the
United States, and slightly more
industrial corporations, would be
affected as the regulations are
now written, though they are
subject to change in light of the
comment made in the next 30
days.

The new system was required
by a little-noticed amendment to
the bill enacted by Congress last
September that made formal the
second official devaluation of the
dollar. The motive at that time
was to obtain more information
on "speculative" foreign exchange
transactions and their effect on
the exchange rate of the dollar.
Subsequently, a separate issue
has arisen on whether the sound-
ness of banks can be endangered
by foreign currency operations.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Yugoslavia Raising \$216-Million Loan**

Two Yugoslav electric utilities are raising \$216
million in the bond market for construction
of a nuclear power plant under contract with
Westinghouse Electric Corp. The arrangements
set at least two precedents in that nuclear
technology will be transferred from the United
States to a Communist country, and Soviet and
U.S. banks are teaming up to provide large-
scale financing. The loan is being managed by
International Chlorop, First National Bank
of Chicago, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Goldman
Sachs, Guinness Mahon and the Moscow Narodny
Bank. It will be arranged in two tranches: one
of 130.9 million over 7 years and the other of
\$85 million over 8 years. For both tranches the
interest charge will be 1.25 points above London
interbank offering rates for Eurodollars. The
first tranche will be drawn down right away,
but the second probably will not be used before
1977, a Chlorop executive says. The total cost
of the nuclear power plant is expected to be
more than \$800 million, but the U.S. Export-
Import Bank has agreed to provide the additional
funds required above the \$216 million loan.

Vision Magazine Group Acquired

Rafael Garcia-Navarro, the 38-year-old Cuban-
born millionaire and founder of the defunct off-
shore real estate fund Gramco, has acquired
the Vision Group of magazines that are pub-
lished in Latin America and Europe. He says
he is prepared to invest "about \$3 million" for
the acquisition and expansion of the editorial,
circulation and advertising-sales operations of
the publications. Executive headquarters will be
moved from New York to London, and Mr.
Navarro will be chairman of both Vision Com-
munications and Vision Publications (U.K.)
and president of Vision, Inc. Igor Gerdvitch,
who was with Vision from 1950 until he resigned
last year, will be publisher of the group and
an executive of Vision, Inc., S.A. the publica-
tions are Vision, a bi-weekly Spanish-language

newsmagazine; Visao, a business magazine for
Brazil, and Progreso, another business magazine.
As a joint venture with Librairie Hachette of
France, Vision publishes Vision Europe, a business
magazine with English, French, German and
Italian editions.

Toyo Kogyo Expects Profit Decline

Toyo Kogyo, maker of Mazda brand auto-
mobiles, expects a decline in net profit during
the half year ending Oct. 31 because of higher
raw material and labor costs. The Japanese
firm plans to cut its auto output during the half
year period by 20,000 units from the original
production goal of 386,000 units due to poor auto
sales in the domestic and U.S. markets. The com-
pany produced 381,324 units in the six months
ended last Oct. 31. Toyo Kogyo declines to give
any specific figures in its revised profit estimate
for the October term. But Nihon Keizai
Shimbun, an economic newspaper, has forecast
Toyo Kogyo's net profit for the October term
at around 2.3 billion yen (about \$8.1 million),
down from 4.013 billion yen in the preceding
half and down from 4.251 billion yen a year
earlier.

U.S. Steel Raises Prices

U.S. Steel Corp. has hiked prices on half
its shipments of steel products that tended to
parallel Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s earlier increases.
It was U.S. Steel's third wide-ranging price in-
crease in the last seven weeks and reflected a
desire on the part of the big mills to take ad-
vantage of boom conditions in the steel market
and the end of economic controls to help boost
profits. U.S. Steel says the increases cover hot
and cold-rolled and galvanized sheets, structural
steels, plates and rails. The nation's biggest
steelmaker said that the increases average
"about 5.5 percent on its total steel mill product"
line. But some of the boosts clearly matched
the over 15 percent increases posted on some
items by Bethlehem, the No. 2 maker.

Billion-Dollar Costs, Losses Estimated**Foreigners Quit U.S. Commodity Deals**

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP-DJ).

Many foreign buyers are pull-
ing out of their U.S. commodity
commitments now that many of
these commodities are becoming
more plentiful and as inflation
squeezes the budgets of govern-
ments and companies alike.

They are requesting exporters
to defer shipments, canceling con-
tracts outright in some cases and
reselling already-bought com-
modities at prices often far be-
low the purchase levels.

Cotton, wheat, soybeans, soy-
bean meal, corn, grain sorghums,
legs and copper are among the
commodities that suddenly are
not in great demand by such on-
ce-ardent purchasers as Japan, Italy,
Israel, South Korea, Taiwan, Ro-
mania and Mexico.

Foreign buyers are taking "ter-
rific beatings" on the resales and
even on delivery deferrals (which
involve added storage charges),
an international commodities
merchant says. "You haven't seen
the end to such maneuvering," he
says, adding that "as more of it
shows up, potential buyers are
fading away in hopes of getting
better bargains later on."

Nobody knows how much is in-
volved in the cancellations, deferrals,
resales, but the costs, penalties
and losses could run into
several billion dollars, traders say.

The turnabout is particularly
evident in grain. Last year's
scarce supplies followed by a
temporary embargo on U.S. soy-
bean exports and this year's
warnings by bakers that the
United States would run out of
wheat prompted foreign buyers to
stock up on far more U.S. grain
than they really needed.

Several months ago, according
to one grain-trade observer, the
Japanese requested Canada to de-
fer shipments of about 150,000
tons of wheat from May and June
to July and August.

Taiwan had 100,000 tons of
wheat coming in April and May
but deferred shipments until
September and October. South
Korea had orders calling for de-
livery of 300,000 tons of U.S.
wheat through September but now
is understood to be trying to
cancel or defer the shipments.
Romania, which bought 118,000
tons of U.S. wheat as a cushion
against a bad harvest of its own,
now has a bright crop outlook
and last week sold the U.S. grain.

Mexico deferred delivery of
some corn that was bought three
months ago while Israel has de-
ferred shipments of about one
million bushels of corn and four
million bushels of grain sorghums
from this spring to this autumn.
Japan, the largest importer of
farm products, now is selling corn
to Europe; more than 200,000 tons

of U.S. corn has been sold by
Japanese to Italian buyers.

Such moves certainly have add-
ed momentum to the decline in
commodity prices. Just as the
original purchases helped the
prices higher. Two weeks
ago, for instance, "it seemed
everybody in Europe was resell-
ing U.S. soybean meal," a U.S.
processor says. While that was
happening, the price for U.S. soy-
bean meal dropped \$15 to \$93 a
ton, down from the record in
June 1973 of \$430 and the first
time the high-protein animal feed
has sold for less than \$100 a ton
since mid-1972.

Resales and cancellations also
have created a problem for U.S.
officials, who liked seeing com-
modity exports bolster the bal-
ance of trade.

One foreign-trade economist thinks
that a major reason why the govern-
ment is not succumbing to cattle-
men's appeals for meat-import
restrictions is that such a move
might inspire foreign nations to
block completion of contracts for
U.S. commodities.

U.S. officials are reluctant to
talk about possible renegotiating
of commodity contracts, but Frank
McSnight, executive assistant to
the administrator of the Agricul-
tural Stabilization and Conserva-

tion Service, confirms that "there
could be some basis of concern
about nations 'canceling' con-
tracts."

Indeed, a U.S. trade mission
is scheduled to visit South Korea
and Taiwan to persuade them not
to try to back out of cotton con-
tracts.

Of all the foreign commodity
buyers, Japan was perhaps the
most enthusiastic last year and
early this year. Now, Japan is
among the most active commodity
resellers in the world.

The Japanese also are losing
money on copper. Japan has
long-standing contracts to buy
copper from several major pro-
duction countries, including Can-
ada, the Philippines, New Guin-
ea, Australia, Chile, Peru, Indo-
nesia and others. Japanese re-
finers "would like to get out of
some of these contracts, but no
dice," a British metals dealer
says.

The Annual General Meeting, held June 5, 1974,
voted the accounts for the 1973 financial year and
approved a dividend distribution of Fr. 9.45.

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condition increased from 31,168 to 36,946 million francs.
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established at 3,390 million francs as of December 31,
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The Group's consolidated results came to 268.7 mil-
lion francs, of which 218.7 million represent the share
of Compagnie Financière, an increase of 16.8%. Invest-
ments represent 60% of this profit and results of
banking and financial activity, 40%.

The net profit per share, an increase of 14.2%, pro-
gressed from Fr. 18.85 to Fr. 21.52.

During the year 1973 the group Paribas developed
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—REORGANIZATION OF INTERESTS IN THE
AREA OF COMMERCIAL BANKING: Studies and nego-

**U.S. Lowers
Forecast for
Growth in '74**

2d Half Target of 4%
Revised Downward

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reu-
ters).—It now appears that U.S.
economic growth in the second
half may be a little less than
previously expected. Herbert
Stein, chairman of the Council
of Economic Advisors, said today.

In his monthly press briefing,
Mr. Stein also ruled out the pos-
sibility of a reduction in income
taxes in the immediate future
and said that he expected real
earnings to grow this year at
about 3 percent.

He told reporters that the
sluggishness in the housing in-
dustry and continued big price
increases raise the possibility that
economic growth in the final six
months of the year may be less
than the 4 percent rise generally
expected.

Recent economic developments
gave the administration reason
for concern over the growth of
the economy in the second half,
he said, and concern about the
"critical inflation situation."

He said he still expected that
by the end of the year the infla-
tion rate would be around 7 per-
cent as measured by the consumer
price index and slightly higher
as measured by the gross national
product deflator.

Asked about remarks made
by Treasury Secretary William
Simon in testimony before Con-
gress yesterday that the adminis-
tration was considering tax in-
centives to encourage business in-
vestment, Mr. Stein said that "as
far as the current or foreseeable
situation is concerned, we have
no intention of recommending a
reduction in taxes."

He said that Mr. Simon was
merely discussing possibilities.

**Price of Bullion Falls
To a Four-Month Low**

LONDON, June 27 (NYT).—
The price of gold topped to a
four-month low today on the
London bullion market before a
rally trimmed some of the losses.

Dealers attributed the decline
to selling by unsophisticated
speculators who purchased when
the price was shooting upward
early this year and then became
nervous when confronted with the
sustained decline of recent weeks.

Bullion closed at \$144.50 an
ounce, down \$1.75 for the day,
after diving to \$139 in the morn-
ing. This was the lowest price
since Feb. 7.

**NYSE Prices Tumble
On Interest Rate Fears**

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—
Prices on the New York Stock
Exchange, plagued by rising in-
terest rates, inflation and big
losses in some individual issues,
were hammered down today for
the tenth time in eleven ses-
sions.

The Dow Jones industrial
average sank 13.30 to 803.66. After
a late correction due to a com-

puter snafu, yesterday's closing
price was put at 816.96 and not
817.04.

Volume today totaled 12.65
million shares, compared with
11.41 million yesterday.

With a quarter-point prime rate
increase to 11 3/4 percent be-
coming general, analysts said up-
ward pressure on the rate could
move it to 12 percent as early
as next week. They noted that
many investors awaited Federal
Reserve key short term rate
figures to be announced after the
market closing. They said there
was apprehension the figures
would be disappointing.

As indeed they were, The Fed
reported an increase of \$551 mil-
lion in business loans for the
latest statement week at New
York City reporting banks. Even
more significant to the near-
term course of interest rates is
the increase reported in the 90-
day dealer-placed commercial
paper rate.

The average for the latest week
increased to a new record of 11.45
percent from 11.23 percent a week
ago. Based on this increase, the
formula-based prime lending rate
of First National Bank of Chi-
cago should increase as high as
12.05 percent next Monday. At
present First Chicago leads the
nation's banks with a prime rate
of 11.20 percent.

On the Big Board, Westinghouse
sank 2 5/8 to 12 1/8. Trading was
halted late in the session, and did
not resume pending a company
statement on "irresponsible and
unfounded" rumors.

McDonald's fell 1 7/8 to 47 1/8
after a loss of 6 3/4 yesterday.

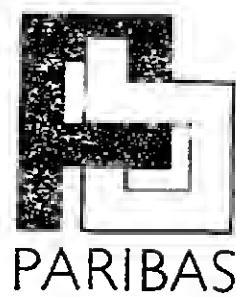
Stocks of some real estate in-
vestment trusts were active and
lower. Citizens & Southern fell
2 1/8 to 15, Lomas & Nettleton
was off 3 3/8 at 16 1/4. Barnett
Mortgage lost 1 5/8 at 11 5/8.
77-South Mortgage fell 1 5/8 to
10 1/8 and Chase Manhattan
Realty lost 3/8 at 18 5/8. An-
alysts related the losses to new
problems of Continental Mort-
gage Investors, which yesterday
reported lower fourth-quarter net
and omitted its dividend.

Continental closed at 23 3/8, off
1 1/4, after a loss of 1 1/8 yester-
day.

Gillette fell 3 1/4 to 29 in ac-
tive trading after the com-
pany's highly regarded president
resigned.

McGraw sank 3 3/8 to 6.
Mehulam Riklis, chairman of
both McGraw and Rapid Ameri-
can, said he would recommend
to both boards that merger talks
be terminated and reviewed again
at the end of the year. Rapid-
American closed at 9, unchanged.

The American Stock Exchange
index fell 1.10 to 79.39.

**COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE
de PARIS & des PAYS-BAS**

Key figures	(in Millions of Francs)	
	1972	1973
Paribas Group (consolidated)		
Total statement of condition	220.6	268.7
Share of Compagnie Financière	187.2	218.7
Result per share	Fr. 18.85	Fr. 21.52
Estimated value of Cie. Financière	3,670	3,790
Value per share	Fr. 361	Fr. 373
Compagnie Financière		
Capital funds	2,220.1	2,228.7
Profits for the financial year	98	115
Distribution of profits	89.3	96
Dividend per share	Fr. 9.—	Fr. 9.45

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tiations for the merger of the Banque de l'Union Pari-
sienne and the Crédit du Nord, both branches of the
Union Bancaire of which Paribas is the principal
shareholder. The merger should be completed in the
next few weeks. The new bank, with more than 13 bil-
lion francs in deposits and a network of some 700
branches situated in France, is a first-ranking one.

—DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLANTATIONS ABROAD:
AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Paribas has
concluded agreements with two British banks: S.G.
Warburg, one of the most important merchant banks
of London, and National Westminster Bank, one of the
leading commercial banks in the United Kingdom. The
Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas have opened two
branches in Germany and two in the Emirates of the
Arabian Gulf. Lastly, in the Far East, the Group has
signed an agreement of cooperation with the Trading
Firm C. Itoh and participated in the creation of mer-
chant banks at Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur
and Djakarta.

—CREATION OF NEW ENTERPRISES: Concerned
with responding to the needs springing from the energy
crisis, the Group has created, with the cooperation of
other establishments: ENERCO to promote projects
destined to improve the payments balances of French
energy, and FINERG to study and ensure the financing
of important national and international projects for
the production of energy.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE de PARIS & des PAYS-BAS

5 Rue d'Antin, 75002 PARIS.

Not		—1974—		Stocks and		Sls.		Not		—1974—		Stocks and		
High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low

[illegible]

High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
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NEW YORK, June 27.—Cash: SHILL EGGS

Summerville and unit	Thur.	Year ago	Oct	49.55	49.80
Woods			Nov	52.90	53.30
			Dec	53.00	54.00

	Today	Previous
	Bid-asked	Bid-asked

	High	Low	Close
Jul	23.66	22.32	23.40-60
Sep	22.50	21.60	22.14-50

Tokyo Exch

July	15.25	15.10	15.25-10	Asahi Glass Cano	Yen	279 265	Matsui FALTSU
Jul	13.80	13.55	13.60-80				
5ep	13.30	12.54	12.75-13.10				

Most Actives—New York

Jul	49.30	49.55	48.25	B48.35	B49.40	Am Flots	Group 700
Sep	51.40	51.40	49.80	49.90	B50.90	Am Medical	Gamb 1.60pf
Nov	53.10	53.10	51.35	51.40	B52.55	Am Shipbdg	Gas Svc

COTTON No. 2						Amwar Wks	Chloro Nit
Jul	57.05	58.10	57.20	57.75	- 70	Arctan of	Gillotte Co
Oct	53.25	53.25	52.70	52.65	- 60	Atico Mtg	Globe Union

Exchanged	353	437
Total Issues	1749	1753
New 1974 highs	0	6

Mar	4.61	4.67	4.46	4.46	4.66
May	4.62	4.67	4.46	4.46	4.66

CORN	2.87	2.94	2.89 1/2	2.94	3.00
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind	813.36	817.27	809.77	803.66	-13.30

Aug	27.70	30.33	27.60	26.80	23.50	CNA F	ptA	LevFd	Cao
Sep	28.40	29.90	28.10	26.80	27.50	Gallins	Aik	LomN	Ftn
Oct	27.20	27.75	26.95	27.40	26.25	Cornw	Edls	LomN	Alig

May	24.30	24.70	24.00	24.30	24.00	Comsat	Manh Ind
						ConAgra	Maremont
						ConAgra	Marine Mid

Industrials	58.97	59.54	59.56-0.77
Transportation	32.48	32.86	32.16-0.46
Utility	30.89	31.18	30.18-0.33

SILVER	454.00	455.00	458.50	462.50	465.00	Damon Cp	Monarch M
ul						DayIPL pFE	MorganJP
ud	460.00	470.00	472.00	474.00	477.50	Geller Inl	M1 Fie'sup

ED	489.00	500.00	489.00	494.50	497.50	OIG-10:GID	New Eng GE
pr	503.00	503.00	497.50	500.00	502.00	Orexal BCF	NY Sta EG
um	503.00	503.00	500.00	505.00	506.50	Duke J.7Cpf	Niagali Pow

... ..


**Kidder, Peabody
& Co.**

W. & J. WALKER & CO., INCORPORATED
 Founded 1865
 Members New York and American Stock Exchanges

Albany, Altoona, Amarillo, Baltimore, Buffalo, Carmel, Cleveland, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Hagerstown, Houston, Jacksonville, Lowell, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, Newport Beach, New York (Madison Ave. & Park Ave.), Norfolk, Palo Alto, Portland, Providence, Reading, Sacramento,

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

International Systems & Controls Corporation

Incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

Official listing for the shares of Common Stock, evidenced by Continental Depositary Receipts to Bearer, each representing five shares of Common Stock U.S. \$1, par value, and issued under the terms of the Deposit Agreement with Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V., has been granted by the

Amsterdam Stock Exchange and Minister of Finance

This stock exchange introduction has been arranged by
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
June 1974

هذا إعلان

Montreal Stocks

900 Algonie	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
200 Aluminex	\$ 16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
603 Bank Mont	\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
5165 Bombard	\$ 300	300	300
2222 Brinco	\$ 6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
268 Can Cement	\$ 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
375 Centron	\$ 22	22	22
100 Can. Bath	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
100 Dorn Bridge	\$ 44	44	44
200 Dorn Tect	\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Ford Col	\$ 25	25	25
1000 Imasco	\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
100 Mont Trust	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2000 Power Co	\$ 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
745 Price Co	\$ 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
100 Rolland A	\$ 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
1001 Royal Bank	\$ 31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Total sales 653,810 shares.			

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss	Yen
7 D.	11 1/2-12	9 1/2-10	9 1/2-10	11 1/2-12
3 M.	10 1/2-11	9 - 9 1/2	8 1/2-9 1/2	10 1/2-11
3 M.	12 1/2-13	9 - 9 1/2	10 - 11 1/2	12 1/2-13
6 M.	12 1/2-13	9 1/2-10 1/2	10 1/2-11 1/2	12 1/2-13
1 Y.	13 1/2-14 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	10 1/2-11 1/2	13 1/2-14 1/2

ADVERTISEMENT

GRAND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

Continental Depositary Receipts
(CDRCs)

The undersigned announces
as from June 1974 a
dividend for the period ending
September 1973 of D.Fls. 3.50
will be paid on any CDRCs
the CDRCs being issued
each time by the
Kees-Amstelbank N.V. - Spoor-
171 Amsterdam - The Netherlands
per GEB.

AMSTERDAM
Kees-Amstelbank N.V.
Amsterdam, 1017 CA, The Netherlands

هكذا صنع القوم

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Herald Tribune

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Please send me the newspaper by mail for <input type="checkbox"/> 2 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months			
(Savings up to 50% of the newsstand price)			
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Austria (air) ... Sch.	384.00	699.00	742.00 & 1,350.00
Belgium (air) ... Sch.	742.00	1,350.00	742.00 & 1,350.00
Denmark (air) O.K.	114.00	209.00	53.00 & 97.00
France (air) ... Sch.	69.00	129.00	53.00 & 97.00
Germany (air) ... Sch.	53.00	97.00	53.00 & 97.00
Great Britain (air) ... Sch.	5.00	18.00	4.00 & 12.00
Greece (air) ... Dr.	497.00	940.00	44.00 & 116.00
Ireland (air) ... £	9.00	17.50	21.00 & 38.00
Italy (air) ... Lire	9.00	17.50	21.00 & 38.00
			in Europe (air) \$
Libya (air) ... \$	21.00	38.00	21.00 & 38.00
Madagascar (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Mali (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Nigeria (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Pakistan (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Persian Gulf (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Portugal (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Sierra Leone (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
S. America (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
U.R. (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Yemen (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00
Zaire (air) ... \$	40.00	76.00	40.00 & 76.00

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Cedex 08, France.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2694.

World Cup Goalies Keep a Close Watch

By Brian Glavin

IN THE 1970 World Cup, it was not a team of goalkeepers that was remarkable. It was a team of goalkeepers that was remarkable. In the 1970 World Cup, it was not a team of goalkeepers that was remarkable. It was a team of goalkeepers that was remarkable. In the 1970 World Cup, it was not a team of goalkeepers that was remarkable. It was a team of goalkeepers that was remarkable.

Can't be Moved
The start of the final rounds in West Germany, it was clear that Tomaszewski was the favorite to make it to the final. He was the only goalkeeper who had not been beaten in any of his matches.

Win in Rugby
The French team beat an Argentine provincial team, 61-12, yesterday before 4,000 fans at the sixth consecutive victory for the French tourists.

Marshall Gives Dodgers a Nice Time at Home

From New Dispatch
LOS ANGELES, June 27—Mike Marshall and his Los Angeles Dodgers won their first game of a six-game home stand as they beat the Atlanta Braves, 5-1, last night.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 100 at-bats)

Player	Team	BA	OB	SL
Tom Seaver	NY	.333	.400	.333
Steve Carlton	PH	.333	.400	.333
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Observer

A Curious Rite

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—We are going to celebrate revolution again next week. It has become a curious rite, this annual Fourth of July bow to bloody upheaval, for most of us are ill at ease with Washington. Adams and Jefferson, are only slightly less Tory than Lord North and pay huge tax bills each year to suppress revolutionary movements around the earth.

We are, in fact, much closer in sympathy to King George III than George Washington, who overthrew the government by force and violence. This sympathy for the tyrannical party is quite natural. We are now the great world power that England was in 1776, and it is the destiny of great world powers to collaborate in the oppression of the unruly.



Baker

And so we give our sympathy and our money to dictators in Greece, Chile, Saigon, Spain and a dozen Latin states with genuine claims to the mantle of democracy.

At home we fear for the monarchy of strong presidents and tolerate the incumbent's claim to privilege while King George himself would have been reluctant to assert.

Through some of us may be restive with Nixon's insistence that he is the last, most of us would be appalled by a proposal to revolt against him. We are quite comfortable with the ruin of Madison's separation of powers and probably concede, though perhaps a bit ungraciously, that Caesarism in the White House is preferable to the blunderings of democracy in the Congress.

Large numbers of us sympathize with the government's demand that the press confine itself to printing only what the government wants known. Most of us are indifferent when some

small rabble is jailed by the troops for expressing revolutionary sentiment at the doors of the Justice Department or the gates of a national convention.

We abide and even praise an economic order that makes the rich richer by bilking the middle class and keeping the poor impoverished. We uncompromisingly pay taxes to subsidize vast corporations, yet abuse the poor for shiftlessness.

We excuse our richest men and most powerful companies from taxation, and pay more taxes ourselves to compensate for the amounts not paid by the great.

We tolerate a legal system, which most of us cannot afford to use because the rich and the powerful have perched us out of the market in their demands for its services. In consequence, we see the law's favors bestowed on the rich and the powerful and its scourge laid upon those who cannot afford to buy into it.

In short, like all good conservatives, we like things the way they are. Nothing is more likely to set the hair up right on the back of the national neck than a call for revolution. We are Tory to the core.

Why then must we go on with these annual tributes to the glory of revolution?

It is time to close the book on the Fourth of July. It was splendid once, but it no longer becomes us. If we must go ahead celebrating it for years to come, it would make more sense to treat it as a day for honoring King George III, whose principles we so roundly endorse.

Far better to abolish it altogether, perhaps by turning it into one of those four-day holidays which should be celebrated at the start of August, and by renaming it the Sentimentality Day Weekend.

There is no likelihood of early abolition, unfortunately. The government is determined to preserve it through the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976, which, everybody believes, can be a good shot in the arm for business.

If You Drink Scotch, Smoke, Read, Maybe...

By Dennis Farley

WASHINGTON (AP-DJ).—W. Mark Felt says he isn't now, nor has he ever been, Deep Throat.

Of course, says the former acting associate director of the FBI, if he really were Deep Throat, you'd hardly expect him to admit it, now would you? Not that he is, Mr. Felt quickly adds.

No, you certainly wouldn't expect a retired FBI man, or anybody else, to just blurt out that he helped bring the Nixon administration to its knees. Or that he scurried around at odd hours of the night, met furtively in an underground parking garage, provided explosive information on the Watergate cover-up to The Washington Post's investigative team of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, and, ultimately, helped push the President of the United States to the edge of impeachment.

Still, there is this theory... four dozen theories, each concerning the true identity of the shadow figure identified only as Deep Throat who keeps cropping up at crucial stages in the best-selling Bernstein-Woodward book, "All the President's Men." Just about everybody in official Washington seems to have one. But there is the Mark-Felt-as-Deep-Throat theory, perhaps a shade more plausible than many.

And it goes like this: "Who had motive and opportunity and method? Who had access to all the material? Who had the resources to set up a system to leak it? The FBI, that's who... The old-line (J. Edgar) Hoover people who were being harassed and offended and fired by Nixon and (John) Mitchell and (L. Patrick) Gray..."

... Try someone like Mark Felt on for size. A Hoover loyalist and No. 2 man to Pat Gray, he had every reason and resource for leaking the Watergate story and destroying Nixon. So reasons managing editor Jack Lampert in June's Washingtonian magazine.

Mr. Felt himself seems rather bemused, maybe even a little amused, at all this. "I don't disagree with the reasoning, but I do disagree with the conclusion," he says. "Because I'm just not that kind of person."

But even since the Washingtonian came out, he complains mildly, friends keep giving him knowing winks. A New York Post reporter called him up and wanted to know only three things: Does he smoke? (No.) Does he drink? (Socially.) Does he

have a background in literature? (No.) The reporter thanked him and went his inscrutable way. (At various points in the book, Deep Throat smokes a cigarette, drinks Scotch and is described as a man who "knew too much literature too well.")

And the other day Mr. Felt, who retired a year ago to lecture, consult and write a bit, got a jocular letter from his book agent. "Dear Deep Throat," it began.

Robert Finch, on the other hand, is neither bemused nor amused; he's furious. That's because another theory casts him as the phantom leaker. The theory belongs to author and onetime Nixon adviser Richard J. Whalen, who wrote (in a Washington Post review of the Woodward-Bernstein book) that "an informal poll of leading Nixonologists turns up two nominees: Robert Finch and (former White House political operative) Harry Dent."

The reasoning went that both Mr. Dent and Mr. Finch, the mildly liberal former counsel to the President, "had the necessary position and motivation."

"Labeled," retorted Mr. Finch, currently a Los Angeles attorney, in a stiff letter to The Washington Post last Friday. "I was not even in Washington during most of (the Watergate) period and I am not acquainted with Messrs. Woodward and Bernstein and have never communicated with them in any way."

Still other theories would pin the rap on ex-FBI Acting Director Gray. White House "hatchet-man," turned-penitent Charles Colson; counsel to the President Leonard Garment; the CIA; ex-deputy counsel to the President Fred F. Fielding; someone in the intelligence community whom Mr. Woodward met while holding a "sensitive" Pentagon job before joining The Post; special counsel to the President Richard A. Moore; or even Assistant Attorney General Henry Felt.

Then again, some think that Deep Throat is just a literary invention, a composite of some or all of the above.

For his part, the Washingtonian's Mr. Lampert is sticking with the Felt theory. Since broaching it, he says, he has received "very solid" supporting information from a former Justice Department official, and readers can look for it in their August issue of the magazine.

And, interestingly enough, Mr. Felt says that Mr. Woodward did once ask him to play a Deep Throat-like role—never volunteering information, just confirming the accuracy of information the reporters

obtained elsewhere. Mr. Felt says he refused in the presence of an assistant. He thinks that Deep Throat is a composite.

Not true, say Messrs. Bernstein and Woodward, interviewed in the midst of a national promotional tour for their book. Deep Throat "is one individual," Mr. Bernstein insists.

As it turns out, this is about the only thing the reporters want made clear. Citing a reporter's obligation to protect his news sources, they politely turn aside other questions. For example:

• At the beginning of the book, only Mr. Woodward knows the identity of Deep Throat. Is Carl Bernstein still in the dark today? "We have worked that out," Mr. Woodward answers.

• How about FBI man Mark Felt's description of the request for help from Woodward? "Don't draw anything from that," Mr. Woodward responds. People are going to be saying all kinds of things. Someone may even come out of the woodwork and announce that he is Deep Throat, the reporter adds, but that won't necessarily make it true.

"I hate to sound unresponsive, like the White House press secretary or something," Mr. Woodward says. "But..."

That polite "but" is causing some problems for Robert Redford and Bill Goldman.

Robert Redford, of course, is the handsome movie actor. He is also a producer who now plans to make a movie based on the book. He will play the part of Bob Woodward. Bill Goldman is a harried, sounding writer. He is trying to turn the book into a movie script. But if he doesn't know what Deep Throat looks like, how can he write a part for him?

"What can I tell you?" Mr. Goldman bristles over the phone. It doesn't matter what he thinks Deep Throat looks like, he insists, because a scriptwriter is just a hired hand. The important thing is what producer Redford thinks Deep Throat looks like.

Finally, though, the writer volunteers that Deep Throat could hardly be "furtive-looking." "He'd have to be someone who makes you believe he knows what he's talking about. Because practically everything Deep Throat said proved to be true in the end, even though it sounded implausible at first," Spencer Tracy, he adds, would have made a dandy Deep Throat.

PEOPLE: Nixon's Brother Tells of Troubles

Donald Nixon, the brother of President Nixon, says that his health is damaged and that he's nearly broke. He blamed his plight on the Watergate scandal and what he called harassment by Senate investigators.

"Real frankly, for the last full year, I could not be very effective," the 50-year-old Nixon said in an interview with the Los Angeles Times.

He said that he had been forced out of two jobs in the past six months and that his income had dropped from \$140,000 last year to a projected \$36,000 this year. In addition, Nixon said that his home was heavily mortgaged and that he has hundreds of thousands of dollars in debts, including legal fees connected to Watergate investigations.

Elizabeth Taylor, whose marriage to Richard Burton ended in divorce Wednesday in Switzerland, was reported to be resting with friends on the French Riviera near Monte Carlo.

Miss Taylor declined to answer reporters' questions when she arrived at Nice airport Wednesday.

CANDIDATE: Glenn Turner, of Orlando, Fla., for the U.S. Senate, claiming that he is "the only candidate who has been indicted before he runs." Turner, under indictment on mail fraud charges, joined a field of eight other Democrats competing to challenge the Republican incumbent Edward Gurney in November.

MOVING: Vice-President Gerald Ford, probably, to an official residence. The Senate has passed a resolution to establish an official residence for the vice-president. Under the measure approved Wednesday, Ford would be able to move into an 81-year-old house on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in northwest Washington.

The Secret Service has indicated that modernizing and refurbishing the house will cost the government \$700,000. The resolution goes back to the House, which wanted the residence maintained by the General Services Administration. The Senate wants the Navy in charge. Ford now lives in his own home in Alexandria, Va.

Marion Brando has left the UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles, and his doctor, Robert

Donald Nixon
... nearly broke.

Keshubek, denied reports he almost died after eating hot in Tahiti. "It was nothing that at all. He's fine and home. There's nothing to be concerned about."

At high school commence in South River, N.J., last Sharon Finkham got not a loma, but a blank piece of paper. She flunked—badminton and tests, given only to women. high school gym classes. 18-year-old Miss Finkham, average student, wants to nurse. Unless she passes tests in summer school or a legal fight to have the declared unconstitutional. Midd County College says it will waive her acceptance. For classes, a complaint has been filed to local education authorities.

Last week National Fink Day observed traditionally during Fink Week, by finks, F and others in Fink, Texas, for Louis Fink of Beatrice, Neb., there, so were Don Fink of Chicago, Iowa, and Wilbur Fink Columbus, Ohio—along with couple of thousands others. I got a free barbecue, the Fink Festival, the Fink Fica Ma and the Fink Museum, tourist thrills began with the raising the Fink flag, which has flown over the Texas Capitol.

—SAMUEL JUSTIO

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